The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,437.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special arrangements may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rage—Europe 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander R. M. Galvin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Beliaghetty	27	„ Colombo	6
„ Vingorla	27	„ Galle	7
„ Goa	27	„ Nega-patam	10
„ Cuddalore	28	„ Madras	12
„ Mangalore	29	„ Cocanada	14
„ Cannanore	March 1	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Tellicherry	1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Calicut	2	„ Calingapatam	16
„ Beypore	3	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Cochin	3	„ Cocanada	19
„ Alleppey	3	Arrives CALCUTTA	19

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on the line to connect in Ceylon for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which sail regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pinang, Acheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, SHERIEN, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Hallos, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves BUSHIRE	15
Kurrachee	March.	Mahomerah	15
„ Muscat	3	Fao	16
„ Rus-el Abba	7	Bushire	17
„ Lingah	9	Lingah	23
„ Jasquire	9	Bunder Abbas	24
„ Fao	11	Jask	26
„ Mahomerah	11	Guadel	27
Arrive at BUSHIRE	12	Kurrachee	31
		Arrives BOMBAY	April 3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KA[illegible] COAST PORTS.

[illegible] ICE HOUSE.

[illegible] their [illegible] brought [illegible] LOSED [illegible] TED [illegible] amina- [illegible] surance [illegible] pany now [illegible] Assurere [illegible] ING FOR [illegible] ES THE [illegible] M OF [illegible] A LIMITED [illegible] RS. [illegible] and 45, by setting [illegible] 1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 [illegible] quarterly premium [illegible] at his death ONE [illegible] up all his Premiums [illegible] tion of knowing that he has [illegible] NE THOUSAND RUPEES [illegible] rs, or assigns, free from all [illegible] atever. [illegible] y cover the risk of travelling [illegible] nveyance, and of residence in [illegible] BOMBAY LIFE FUND [illegible] RUSTEE OF BOMBAY [illegible] THE TIME BEING. BANKERS: [illegible] BANK (LIMITED). SOLICITORS: [illegible] RN, CLEVELAND, AND [illegible] RE-WARNER. [illegible] DICAL REFEREE: [illegible] Y SMITH, Esq., M.D.

[illegible] AND ALL INFORMATION RE- [illegible] LING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON [illegible] LICATION TO

J. SCOTT, Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	22th—Southampton, March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Remoldson	2994	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PERIM	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton. April
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2716	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton. May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symmons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

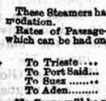
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons, and 250 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Passengers Steamer MARS, 3,358 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched direct for MARSEILLES on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., positively. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE (EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUOR).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 250	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122½

For passage, &c., apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd, 28 Bombay Green.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
JUNO.	3,124,	400,	on 16th March 1876.
CASTORE,	2,700,	350,	on 26th March 1876.
ETTORE.	3,500,	400,	on 10th April 1876.

A Passenger Steamer on 10th May 1876.
Ditto on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of wines, spirits, which can be had on board at moderate charges):

	1st Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 ...	£235 0 ... £18 0
To Port Said	£32 0 ...	£25 10 ... £13 2
To Suez	£30 0 ...	£24 0 ... £12 5
To Aden	£17 0 ...	£13 0 ... £6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.

ANO[illegible]AN SERVICE.

FOR LIVER[illegible] CANAL, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. R. M'Kay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL POSITIVELY 4TH MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool via Suez Canal as above.

This is a magnificent new Steamer built to steam 12 Knots and has accommodation for about 30 First-Class Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]'S ICE HOUSE.

[illegible] SHUT

[illegible] their [illegible] brought [illegible] LOSED [illegible] TED [illegible] amina- [illegible] surance [illegible] pany now [illegible] Assurere [illegible] ING FOR [illegible] ES THE [illegible] M OF [illegible] A LIMITED [illegible] RS. [illegible] and 45, by setting [illegible] 1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 [illegible] quarterly premium [illegible] at his death ONE [illegible] up all his Premiums [illegible] tion of knowing that he has [illegible] NE THOUSAND RUPEES [illegible] rs, or assigns, free from all [illegible] atever. [illegible] y cover the risk of travelling [illegible] nveyance, and of residence in [illegible] BOMBAY LIFE FUND [illegible] RUSTEE OF BOMBAY [illegible] THE TIME BEING. BANKERS: [illegible] BANK (LIMITED). SOLICITORS: [illegible] RN, CLEVELAND, AND [illegible] RE-WARNER. [illegible] DICAL REFEREE: [illegible] Y SMITH, Esq., M.D.

[illegible] AND ALL INFORMATION RE- [illegible] LING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON [illegible] LICATION TO

J. SCOTT, Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,
TUESDAY, THE OCTOBOON.
ZOE.....Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
WEDNESDAY, EAST LYNNE.
THURSDAY, SCHOOL.
NAOMI TIGHE.....Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
FRIDAY, EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY, GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.
Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 22ND, 23RD, 24TH, 25TH AND 26TH.

NEXT SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, SEANCE AT THE TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD AND FRIDAY FEBRUARY 25TH, GRAND FAMILY SEANCES AT THE INSTITUTE.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
DAVENPORT BROTHERS
AND
PROFESSOR FAY
IN THEIR MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Séance to commence at 9 precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Body of the Hall.....Rs. 2 | Gallery.....Re. 1.

Tickets to be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, without extra charge where the plan of the Hall can be seen.

Application for private Séances in private houses to be made at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars will be available after the performance both to Colaba and Byculla.

TO-DAY being the LAST DAY of the RACES, there will be GOOD SPORT for BUSINESS and PLEASURE.

The most magnificent view of the Course, from start to finish, can be obtained from the Grand Stand next to the Byculla Club.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Fort, or at the Stand.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION will be held at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 30 P.M. when a Paper will read by Mr DADABHAI NAOROJI on "THE POVERTY OF INDIA." The attendance of the Members and of the public is requested.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 21st February 1876.

JUST PUBLISHED,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Price List* of WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS and ALES.

Copies on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FOR SALE,

ICE WORKS AT MHOW,

ALL IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

THE Owner is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health. The concern is a profitable one, and when the Railway through Mhow is open, there is every probability of the incomings increasing considerably.

For particulars Address:—

Mrs. STOCKBRIDGE,
ICE WORKS,
MHOW.

19th February, 1876.

STEWARDS FOR HOSPITALS.

APPLICATIONS with ADDRESSES and TESTIMONIALS for the situations of STEWARDS and ASSISTANTS to the following Hospitals, &c.:—European General Hospital, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, will be received at the Office of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Town Hall.

The duties of the above are to commence on the First April 1876, and applications will be received up to the 29th February 1876.

Terms and conditions can be ascertained on application at the Office of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Town Hall, Bombay.

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D.,
Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency Division.

Bombay, 21st February 1876.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RACE HORSES on SATURDAY, the 26th February, at 4 P.M. at the Byculla Commission Stables.—The celebrated Horse KING-CRAFT; NIZAM, winner of 4 Derbies; SPORTSMAN, powerful Arab Charger; PAL, handsome Arab Charger; CHERUB handsome Arab Gall wy, winner of several Races; VENICE, strong handsome Arab Pony.

Also following, the property of Major Crosbie:—Waler, TOUCHSTONE, winner of Mhow Derby and Winner Handicap December 1874; Waler PEACOCK, winner Nusseerabad Meeting, Dec. 1874 and Bombay 1875; Chestnut Arab Mare BELLADONNA, winner Mhow 1874 and Bombay 1875; Arab Pony, GAMECOCK winner Sussoor bad Meeting 1874, Mhow 1874, Holkar's Purse, &c.; Country-bred Pony SHAMROCK, very fast, ran second for Maiden Ponies, Mhow, 1874 and 1875.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1876, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Report of the Directors and Accounts of the Company made up to 30th June 1875.

2.—To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Lalchund Khenchund Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy and Moosabhoy Tharia, all of whom retire in terms of Clause 90 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 21st February 1876.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 28th February to 4th March 1876, both days inclusive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMODIOUS suite of OFFICES TO LET, with large dry Godowns, if required. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE, Goes well in SINGLE or DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, [illegible] and a pair of ARAB HORSES. Apply to [illegible], Fort.

FOR SALE,—ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFT and SCREW complete for a Steam Launch, cheap. Apply to "J.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, an ENGAGEMENT as NURSE to a Lady proceeding to England, or would take entire charge of Children. Apply to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by a Young Englishman, a place where trust and confidence is necessary. Good Testimonials. Apply between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock to H. BARKER, Royal Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a TONGA, nearly new, mounted on 8 Springs, complete, with Harness and a pair of JET BLACK PONIES, well matched. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Commission Agent, Forbes Street, Bombay.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of R. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 190, lately vacated by D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

Now Ready, Third Edition Revised, p.p. 850. Price Rs. 18.

A MANUAL OF URVEYING FOR INDIA,

DETAILING THE MODE OF OPERATIONS ON THE TRIGONOMETRICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND REVENUE SURVEYS OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY

COLONEL H. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I.—Royal Artillery, F.R.S.—F.R.A.S.—F.R.G.S., &c.

AND

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. SMYTH, late Bengal Artillery.

Prepared for the use of the Survey Department of India and published under the authority of the Government of India.

THIRD EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Established in this Presidency for half a century.

The Wine Department offers an extent of selection of quality and price rarely to be met with in India.

SHERRIES—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, old Dry, Golden, Manzanilla, Oloroso, Amontillado, and other brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 37 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart-labelled being much approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in Western India.

ALES AND STOUTS.

Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for M. B. Forster & Son's bottling, the most extensive house in this Department in the world.

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CYDER, bottled by Foster and Collier.

Detailed priced lists upon application.

Special quotations to Messes, Clubs, and Traders, for large quantities.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	a.	From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs.	a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	12	1	10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture ...	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture ...	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS TO

8, RAMPART ROW,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 37 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

[illegible] Circle, Bombay,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE OIL AND SPIRAL BUFFER SPRING.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company, will sell by Public Auction in the Godown No. 5 at Cumac Bunder on account and risk of Messrs. Heptoolla Shaikadam and Company.

225 cases Kerosine oil.
About 12 tons spiral buffer springs.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company, will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

47 casks iron wire.

On account of the concerned Ex "Elenwick Castle."

B S 56 & Co.	2 bales	damaged	printing paper 24lbs reams.
D B C—3 bales	do	do	36lbs Reams.
D B C—5	do	do	40lbs do.
D S B—3	do	do	65lbs do.
D S B—6	do	do	125lbs do.
D B C—4	do	do	128lbs do.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company, will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dewoobaee widow of Ramjee Bapoojee Vilankar and by order of Cassnath Shunker, Krishnabai and Parbutebai the Mortgagees.

All that piece or parcel of Pun[illegible] and Tax land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay at Moughbat Lane on the north side of Thakoordwar Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur containing by admeasurement about 175 square yards, registered in the books of the collector of land revenue under No. 152, and assessed by the collector of assessment under No. 120, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhicoo Indroker, on the west by the property of Jumadhur Ramchunder, on the north by the passage of the Oart and on the south by the property of the Narayen Ballajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

Just Landed.

A very handsome new circular fronted glass miniature brougham by J Griffiths, London, with lamps, pole and shaft.
A quite new small light pale quin office shigram, with lamps.
A very handsome new buggy light with lamp.
The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated open carriage.
The property of a gentleman.
A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Ke-terton.
A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.
1 very handsome English built brougham, by Davis.
One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.
One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 22nd Feburar 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF the effects of the late Lieut.-Col M. W. PARKER, Bombay Staff Corps.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Company will, under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, sell by Public Auction at their rooms the Effects of the late Lieut.-Colonel M. W. Parker, Bombay Staff Corps, consisting of a small pocket pistol in case, opera glass, full and undress military uniforms, field officer's sword and belt, wearing apparels, air-tight uniform case, portmanteaus, trunks, reading books, and sundry other articles

ALSO,

A very handsome Bay Arab Charger.
A first rate mounted officer's saddle and bridle with holster and saddle cloth complete.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, very superior rich deep cut diamond glassware, very handsome "Davenports," best China dinner and breakfast services, and hand painted dessert services, best electro-plated ware tea-s, gold, silver, Japanese, China and other fishes, a large size cooking stove, valuable books, at the Albion Place, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the house-hold furniture &c., of G. W. R. Malins, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues are ready and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE landed property in Doongry Cooly Street at Mandvee Bunder.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will (unless previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Tricumjee Velljee and Oomersey Velljee.

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Doongry Cooly Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 784, containing by admeasurement 263 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed formerly under No. 148, afterwards under No. 1,204 and now under No. 155, formerly in the occupation of the said Tricumjee and Oomersey Velljee, and bounded on the east by the said Doomery Cooly Street, on the west by the house of Thakoor Govindhus Bhanjee, on the north by the house lately belonging to Eduljee Dorabjee, and on the south by the house of Hormusjee Sorabjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BALOO SARUNG STREET OR CALLED BHOOSAREE MOLLAH.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Jamshedjee Lalljee, constituted Attorney of Khoja Dutoobhai Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hoosajee Dadoomeeya, the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 29th day of June 1871.

All that piece of Freeandarce ground together with the dwelling house built thereon, situate on the East side of Baloo Sarung Street or Bhoosaree Moollah in the Sub-district of Mandvi, and was formerly in the occupation of Ababhoee, and is now occupied by the said Hoosajee Dadoomeeya and his tenants, assessed under No. 85, admeasuring 16 feet in breadth, and 76 feet in length—bounded on the east by sewer's passage, on the west by the said Baloo Sarung Street, on the north by Jamatkhana, and on the south by the house of Urab Allibhai Chandabhai.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF
A COTTON MILL
KNOWN AS THE
MANOCKBHOY MOOSANI MILL
AT PAREL, ON THE PAREL ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of march 1876, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises, at 3 p.m., by order of the Mortgagees, the Albert Mills Company, Limited, if not previously disposed of by private sale.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground or land, with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Bombay, at Parell, within the Subdistrict of Mandvee, admeasuring 36,000 square yards or thereabouts assessed or lately assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 37 and 41, and registered or lately registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 8, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the public road called Parell Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, towards the west by the property of the late Wittaker and the property of Esoo Dawodhur, towards the north partly by the property of Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, and partly by the property of the Albert Mills, and on or towards the south by the property of Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and Hoosein Noor Mahomed.

The land is held by the Vendors and Mortgagees, at a monthly rent of Rs. 175, under a Lease dated 21st November 1874, for the term of 99 years therein mentioned, renewable in perpetuity, except the last day thereof, certified registered copy of which will be produced at the time of sale, and may be inspected any day previous to the day of sale at the Office of the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner, in Rampart Row, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on each day.

The property is admirably supplied with Tanks of water, and has a very fine bungalow with outhouses and some chawls attached.

The buildings of the mill, engine and boiler houses and the chimney, are at present in an incomplete state, but the greater portion of them, have been erected and will be sold with the property, plant, and machinery

...RCIAL INTELLIGENCE

...ONDAY EVENING, 21st FEB. 1876.

...ing's Liverpool Cotton Market opened ... probable sales 10,000, actual imports ...

...New York Saturday evening's message ...his morning, quotes Mid Uplands on ... still at 12⅝ cents, April shipment 13⅛ ... Gold and Exchange on London are ...ered. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ... as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Receipts	12,000	9,000	14,000
...1st Sept.	3,304,000	2,834,000	2,960,000

The London General Produce Markets on Saturday were unchanged throughout. Enfaced Paper according to Reuter is firmer, the ... given being, for Fours, 87 ; Fours and-... (7 88) ; Fives-and-a 91⅛. Indian Bank ... are unaltered, with the exception of Char... Mercantile which are £1 per share higher. ... weekly return of the Bank of France shows ... Coin" £70,125,000, against £69,500,000 ... Circulation £99,250,000, against ... 875,000, for the previous week.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅞, an advance of ⅛. French Rentes at 105½, the same as on ...

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending the 19th, compare with the position on the 18th instant as follows :—

...ment Balance at H. O.....	Inc.	Rs.	10,74 656
... do Branches	,,	,,	2,31,223
... .	Dec.	,,	20,93,264
...ent Securities.....	Inc.	,,	5,40,839
... .	Inc.	,,	61 338
...unted	Inc.	,,	4,21,246
...with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	2,78,104
...and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	15,18,903

These changes indicate a marked increase in the demand for money, the extra requirements of the public being nearly 26 lacs. The cash balance, however, stands at about 54½ per cent. of liabilities, so that the relative strength of the Bank is still good, and the outside market is still easy, we may see no change made in the rates of Interest and Discount at to-morrow's Board meeting.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the feeling has again been weak, but rates are not quotably lower. The amount of business doing is most limited, houses, as a rule, having apparently as much as they can do to cover forward sales. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	... 1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Private, 4 months' sight	... 1s 9d.	,,
Documents, 4 months' sight	... 1s. 9d. to 1/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual business. Demand is quoted at par to 1/16 per cent premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is extremely quiet and without quotable alteration. Fours Rs. 101⅛ ; Four-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅛ ; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 108.

IN SHARES there has been next to nothing doing. Bank of Bombays are dull at a decline of 1 per cent. Press Shares are very flat. New Docks have declined Rs. 15. In Spinning and Weaving Co.'s transactions have been unimportant, and the only movement is a fall of Rs. 5 per share in Jewraj Baloo.

THE COTTON market to-day has been quite a blank. On the Green there were no purchases of any moment reported, nor do we hear of up-country agents having done any extent of business, although prices are generally quoted Rs. 2 per candy lower all round.

In FREIGHTS the feeling continues most depressed. For Liverpool by steam £1-15 is still the current quotation, and by sail £2 2-6 per ton with next to nothing doing by either route.

PIECE GOODS in the Bazaar have been in slightly better request yesterday and to-day, the clearances reaching about 150 packages per day. The demand, however, has not got the length of importers as yet, nor can it be expected to do so for a while, as stocks in the Bazaar are still heavy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p. ct	Agra Bank	95
12,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Bank of Bombay New..	700
5,850	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,020
20,000	500	all	8 p. ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	275
40,000	221½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	3 5
60,000	200	all	5 p. ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India..	109
60,000	250	all	2 do.	Oriental Bank.....	49 5

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 pa	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	760
1,000	100	100	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
980	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
180	42,000	11,000	425 pa	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
178	1,000	all	...	Bellary	775
158	500	all	65 pa	Berar Company (New) ..	490
350	400	all	42 pa	Indian Press Co.....	285
1,000	100	all	24 pa	Brunah Cotton Co.....	170
400	1,500	all	75 pa	Carwar Co.	925
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,000	all	700 pa	Colaba Press Co.....	3,200
500	800	all	Nil	Dho lera P. & G. Co....	30
562	1,000	all	180 pa	East India Press Co.....	2,025 xd
150	5,500	all	350 pa	Fort Press Co	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 pa	Franji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 pa	French Press Co.....	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 pa	Imperial Press Co	425
3,125	400	350	45 pa	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	380
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
190	...	1,500	250 pa	Prince of W. Press	700
350	500	all	100 pa	Sassoon's Press Co.....	560
400	2,000	750	45 pa	Scinde Press Co.....	445
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	975 xd
150	850	all	19 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	800 ml
600	1,000	..	120 pa*	Volkart's United Press Co.....	925

* Per share, for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

0	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
50	2,500	all	460*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
0	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
30	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Bombay United	1,190
40	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	175
90	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	700
90	1,000	all	170*	Dharumsey Spinning ..	995
1,50	1,250	all	60*	Fleming S. W. Co.....	905
1,00	1,000	all	80*	Great Eastern	1,180
2,000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	250
70	1,000	all	60*	Hindustan S. W. Co....	1,000
70	1,000	all	60*	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	995
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	8 0
80	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,050
...	...	800	...	Madras U. Spinning....	1,015
2,50	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,140
1,05	1,000	all	160*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,190
4,00	600	all	42*	Oriental	725
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,50	1,000	all	...	Sasso n S. W. Co.....	850
121	1,000	1,000	200 p	Scoondertas Spinning ..	1,155
800	1,000	250	125 pa	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21 5/8	0 5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	166
£20	103 14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
£20	65 7	3 do.	Ditto	72
£20	21 12	1 do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
£18	19 9	15 do.	Do. New Shares	235

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	80	Colaba Land Co.....	1,080
1,500	150	all	...	Parte Land & Pier Co. Ld	35
1,750	2,000	2,000	30 p. a.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	215

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 19th February compared with the statement issued on 12th February :—

LIABILITIES.	12th Feb. Rs.	19th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of do do. ..... ,, 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	65,64,333	76,38,082
Do. do. do. at Branches.	12,89,168	15,50,417
Other Deposits	1,96,61,391	1,45,68,177
Post Bills	60,114	52,322
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,54,564	5,50,141
	3,67,94,590	3,61,04,990
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	45,07,040	50,47,922
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	17,67,889	17,63,729
Loans on Security of do. do.	14,39,585	15,01,423
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,080	40 980
Bills Discounted	1,99,59,301	1,94,80,547
Stamps	4,525	4,420
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,10,064		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,85,000	3,75,064	3,75,064
Bullion	4,91,813	2,63,769
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,61,46,083	1,46,37,180
Cash and Currency Notes	3,67,94,590	3 61,04,990

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th February as compared with that for 8th February :—

LIABILITIES.	8th February. Rs. A. P.	15th February. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,09,9 5 13 1	19,09,3 3 13 1
Treasury Balances	3,07,0 ,253 11 6	3,16 08,491 1 2
Other Deposits	2,69 36,981 5 11	2,51,73 396 14 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	7,02,183 2 7	7,97,919 4 4
Dead Stock	4,77,127 9 3	4,93,144 0 11
Rs.	8,27,2 ,422 1 4	8,19,75,759 2 0
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,66,40,940 12 0	1,68,2 ,735 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	69 32,068, 8 2	68,64,919 12 2
Credits on ditto ...	24,26,787 3 5	37 24, 64 14 6
Bills discounted	1,61 94,870 11 4	1,60,92,809 7 8
Dead Stock	10,68 60 9 9	10,67,172 3 0
Stamps	12 869 6 0	13,176 4 0
Balances with other Banks	6,, 8,214 13 0	6,18,841 11 5
Sundries	4,79,288 0 4	4,54,236 9 11
Bullion	19,387 12 7	20,15 ,5 7
Cash at Head Office	1,19,14,350 14 0	1,19,77,085 7 6
Do. at Branches	2,53,55,690 15 9	2,45,52,3 8 14 8
Rs.	8,27,2 ,422 10 4	8,19,75,759 2 0

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

In the ...ar, and in other out-door quarters, great ease in money still prevails, and from 2½ to 4 per cent. may be quoted as the ruling rates in the open market. At the Bank no change has occurred, and its business continues very restricted. The public demand for accommodation has scarcely changed this week ; the loans and credits have increased 2½ lakhs, against a decrease of 1 lakh in the Bills discounted. There have been withdrawals, however, from the private deposits to the extent of 17½ lakhs, so that the entire public withdrawals for the week have amounted to nearly 20 lakhs of rupees. Government having increased its deposits by 9 lakhs, the cash balances are only 9½ lakhs lower ; the proportion of the latter to the liabilities has decreased to 63 per cent. There is therefore not yet any sign of dear money, and the busy export season is now practically over. Burmah took a little silver from here last week, but it remains very uncertain as to whether large shipments will be necessary. The home markets for cotton continue to go against Bombay, which will not only retard shipment of the crop, but cost a comparatively low sum to finance it.

No allotment of Council bills was made yesterday in London ; the sum of £500,000 was offered, but the biddings did not come up to the Secretary of State's minimum, which, it is understood, was fixed at 1-9d. Silver costs about 1-8⅞ to bring out, at the mint cutturn, including interest, and this firmness at the India Office is likely to do great good ; the cessation of drawings can be but temporary, and Government seems to have in view no scheme, whether by borrowing in England, or otherwise, to lessen the drain on India that must necessarily go on to pay for India's public requirements at home ; but at a time like the present, when everything is telling against the sterling value of silver, a course that gives a little breathing time is very acceptable. The depression in exchange has been so extreme, that the element of public feeling may be debited with part of the fall, and that this is so is shown by the sharpe effect of the stoppage of Council bills a fortnight ago and yesterday. No doubt, the present action is a mere temporary measure, and will have the effect of burdening the market with an excess of bills later on, presuming no sterling loan to be raised, but another likely effect is a good demand for silver to bring out here, and a consequent raising of exchange to a level from which drop could be afforded without bringing things back to their late dismal condition. If it has only the effect of bringing out silver, one important good will be attained.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling went back further after departure of last mail, the quotation for six months' sight Bank bills going so low as 1-8⅞ to 1-8 15/16, and document bills being sold at 1-9⅛. A former tone set in a few days ago, and to-day, when it was known that no Council bills were coming, a decided rise took place. The market certainly has looked very unsettled all day, both buyers and sellers showing unwillingness to give in at once to the higher terms demanded of them ; but the fact of the rise seems acknowledged by all. A good amount of Bank telegraph has been taken early in the week at 1-8 9/16 and 1-8⅝, some of it even for forward delivery, six months' sight, at 1-9 and 1-9 1/16, and to-day at 1-9⅛ ; credits have gone at from 1-9 1/16 up to 1-9 3/16 yesterday, and documents from 1-9 3/16 early up to 1-9⅜ to-day. The closing quotations of this afternoon, so far as Banks were working stood as under :

Bank Telegraphic	1-8⅝ to ⅜ nom.
Bank Bills, on demand.....	1-8⅝
Ditto, three months' sight.....	1-9
Ditto, six months' sight.....	1-9⅛
Credits and Clean Private Paper, six months' sight.....	1-9⅜
Document Bills ditto	1-9⅛

France.—Business has been done so low as *f*.2·23 for document bills at six months' sight, but the closing quotation is *f* 2·25.

Bombay.—Rates are lower ; Bank demand at 2 annas discount, and sixty days' sight at 10 to 12 annas discount.

China.—Business for Sunday's steamer has been effected at 223½, and from that to 223 may now be quoted as the rate of the market.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been less activity this week but still a fair amount of business has been transacted, and the tendency remains favourable. After so long a period of depression, it is unlikely that decided activity will set in rapidly, but prospects of almost everything are favourable, and a growing improvement is very probable.

Government Securities have been flat all the week, and large amounts are not easily sold ; as a means of remittance to England, this sort of paper is quite out of favour for the time, and local investors are seeing no temptation in its comparatively low price. Business has been done in the four per cents. at 1⅜ to 1⅝ premium, in the four and a-half at 2⅜, and in the five and a-half at 5⅛, but the total amounts dealt in have been inconsiderable. To-day's prices are—

4 per cents.	...	101⅜
4½ per cents.	...	102⅜
5½ per cents.	...	105⅜

Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Stock has been sold at 127.

Bank Shares are better, and have been in rather good enquiry, resulting in business at from 1,405 to 1,410 for Bengal's, at 113 for National's, and at 93 for Agra's.

Tea Shares are more lively than for a considerable time back, and the feeling is not only more extended than it has been lately seen, but prices are in most cases better, and in all at least steady.

The following list of transactions bears this out :—Bengal's at 84, Singell's at 105½ and 106, Mozhola's at 7 premium, Chandypore's at 625, Jokai's at 105, Monicherra's at 74, Durrung's at 70, Kalcherra's at 102½ and 103, Gielle's at 104 and 105, Kunchunpore's at 75, 76 and 74, Burkola's at 100, Tukvar's at 106½ to 108, Luckimpore's at 130, and Borsilla's at 102½.

Spinning Mill Shares, although not quite so active as last week, are in good steady demand, and are attracting a good deal of attention in connection with the decidedly reviving prospects of their working. Their productions are rapidly gaining a footing in new markets, and the inactivity of some of their former outlets can easily be explained by temporary causes. At present they are in full work, and it is difficult to place orders to any extent. The week's business in the shares of the Jute concerns has consisted of Barnagore's at 98, Fort Gloster's at 75, Oriental's at 69, 70, 72, and 73, Budge-Budge's (75 paid) at 73½ and 74, and Calcutta's (200 paid) at 80.

Cotton mills are not so much sought after, but Bowreah's have brought 88 to 88½, and Dunbar's 82 to 80.

Coal Shares have scarcely been dealt in during the week. Bengal's are reported at 1,350.

Miscellaneous Shares are also inactive, but India, General and Calcutta Jetty are higher, and have been bought at 460 and 465 ; also Carew and Co. at 120, Landing and Shipping at 87, Great Eastern Hotel at 172½, exdividend, and Watson's Press at 45.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M.'s STEAMER SERAPIS, 6,211 tons, Capt. Hon. H. Carr Glynn, C. B, C. S. I, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which she left on the 12th instant.

THE BRITISH BARK OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain G.J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Kutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and sixty deck passengers.

THE P. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and one hundred and seventy-nine deck passengers.

THE SHIP PANTHIA, 1,327 tons, Captain H. B. McAllister, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (October 7th), brought a cargo of 2,267 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S P. S. CALCUTTA, 868 tons, Captain G. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel and Miss Gray, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Noonan, twenty-nine deck passengers and one horse.

THE S. S. STEPHENSON, 865 tons, Captain Robert Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Jeddah (January 30th), via Aden, with a general cargo and four hundred and seventeen pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. She sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. A. Hansard, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Mr. C. S. Nixon, Col. Peile and Mr. Deverell. For different ports.—Two hundred and twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. ATHENIAN, 992 tons, Captain John Thomson, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from North Shield (January 11th), calling at Malta, Port Said, Jeddah, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 1,506 tons coals, and thirteen deck passengers from Jeddah. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nowrowjee Manockjee and Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. MONGOLIA, 2,022 tons, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Southampton—Miss Florelle. From Sydney to Bombay—Mr. Eldridge. From Melbourne to Southampton—Mr. and Mrs Parsons, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Daniell, and Mr. G Coke. From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. L. A. Tallerman, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. McCurdy, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Reid, Mr Watterson, Mr. Crampton, Mr. G. Armitage and servant, and Mr. F. Armitage. From Melbourne to Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Wood, daughter and two sons. From Melbourne to Suez—Mr J. Ross, From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. O'Shannassy, Miss Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, and two syahs. From Glenelg to Bombay—Dr. Herling, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. West Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Spence, Miss Spence and two children.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
19	Stephenson(s).....	Wilson	Jeddah, Jan 30.
20	Pearl(s).....	Ashton	Goa, Feb 18.
21	Calcutta (s).....	Nailer	Bussorah, Feb 3.
	Mongolia(s)	Coleman	Melbourne, Jan 27.
	H M S Serapis	Glynn.....	Calcutta, Feb 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
21	Keshgar (s).....	Baker.....	Aden, Suez, &c.
	Akola (s)	Hansard	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	orun (s).....	Baker.....	Coast & Kutch.
	tephenson(s).....	Wilson	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Pearl, for Coast and Goa.
Steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.
Ship British Ambassador, for Liverpool.
Ship Aberaman, for Sharjuees.
Barque Nemesis, for Malabar, Coast &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
17	Bushcer (s)	Smith.....	Rangoon, Feb 13.
	T Kye Yeen Byan (s)	Brown	Rangoon, Feb 13.
	City of Me ca(s).....	Moss	Glasgow, Jan 1
	Abyssinia (s)	Hart	Calcutta, Jan 26.
	Carnarvon Castle ...	Robinson ...	Cape Town, Dec 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
17	Celt (s)	.....	.....
	Pilot (s).....	.....	.....
	Pleiades (s)	.....	.....
	Roma (s)	.....	.....
	D. of Devonshire(s).	.....	.....
	Rohilla	.....	.....
	Flassey	.....	.....
	Carlet Castle	.....	.....
	Fez Rabanee	.....	.....
	Middlesex	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vespasian s, 15 cask salamoniac, Toolseedass Khimjee ; 6 hogs heads beer, Cowasjee Manockjee and Sons.
Palm s, 8 cases thread, Remraj Vuboomal ; 141 bundles sheet iron, Allybhoy Tyebkhan.
Belcona s, 2 4 bundles bar iron, and 825 bundles rail rod iron, L Ebrahjee.
Euro, s s, 160 cases tobacco, J Sawoo and Co.

FROM LONDON.

City of Baltimore, 15 cases old tom, Manekjee Jem sjee ; 125 casks ale, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons, 55 boxes window glass, B Nowmanji Lashkari.
Travancore s, 2 cases biscuits, and 20 casks disinfecting powder, D S Kemp and Co.
Rajputni, 100 cases brandy, Jemsedjee Nowrojee.
Calipso s, 12 cases glassware, Hasoom Allarukhia and Co.
Erl King s, 13 cases provisions, Juma Sucoor ; 100 casks cement, Ramchunder, Mahodoo and Co.
Twilight, 75 packages glassware, Sullamanjee Rujabally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Mars s, 50 cases apples, Ruttonjee Bommenjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nemesis, 100 cases claret, and 50 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.
Sidmatra s, 100 cases brandy, Jemsedjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Varuna, 200 bags myrabollams, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Merzeleh s, 249 bags myrabollams, D Gordhundass ; 520 bags myrabollams, Williams Remfrey and Co ; 100 bags myrabollams, H O H Seedik ; 227 bales sunnee seed, O Muconchand ; 1,000 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E A Rimas ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N Manockjee and Co.
Bellona s, 27 bales wool, N Bhairaj ; 46 bales wool, K Hurmookjoy ; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 50 bales cotton, C Cullianjee.
Euroka, 100 bales cotton N Hurridass ; 300 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 650 bags myrabolls s, Halli Brothers.
Scio s, 8 cases dyes, N H Serjee ; 150 cwts coir yarn, M Jetha ; 850 bags myrabollams, M Jetha ; 254 bales cotton, and Co ; 850 bags myrabollams, M Jetha ; 254 bales cotton, W & A Graham and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 7 bales hemp, W Nicol and Co.
Branksome Hall s, 4,000 bags wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 224 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Kashrar s, 1 box gold coins, F Sands and Co.
St Olaf s, 800 bags linseed, W Nicol and Co ; 1,000 bags sunnee seed, M Jaitha and Co ; 9 cwts horns, A Hassam ; 370 cwts wet dates, E Sassoon ; 1,000 cwts wet dates, A Moos ; 4 0 bags myrabollams, M Nuthoo ; 88 bags ambahuldee, 5 bags myrabolams and 5 cases dry ginger M Munjee ; 33 bags dry ginger, G Nurse ; 6 bales hides, H Ross.
Peshawar s, 1,100 bags nicerseed and 600 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 30 bags nuxvomica, C A Russ ; 25 bags nuxvomica, D M D Mackay ; 35 bags nuxvomica, R A Russ ; 35 bags nuxvomica, F Ruzubally ; 26 bags croton seed, Allimamee Hosum ... 215 bags myrabollams, Pestonjee Nuthoo ; 100 bags myrabollams ; 8 bundles E teeth, S Futtaphoy ; 123 bales wool, P and O Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Eshor s, 50 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Ewart Latam and Co ; 25 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 740 bs gleed seed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Mars s, 1,870 bags teaseed ; Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia s, 1,650 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 3 bales skins, Spinner and Co ; 14 tins castor oil, C Grondona ; 1,333 bags ginger, Volkart Brother.
Teherkask s, 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Kashgar s, 1 bale shawls, M S Nemajee ; 1 case shawls, A Yoosoofshaw.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lois, 100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s, 8 boxes silver coins, The C Bank of I A and China ; 3 boxes silver coins, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 167 bales cotton, Nursey K sewjee ; 1 bale cotton, Goolam Hoosein John Mahamed ; 28 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebraham ; 10 chests opium, Roognath Jugeath ; 11 chests opium, Jakeeram Jursaj ; 11 chests opium, Pestonjee Bomanjee and Co ; 31 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 19 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 26 chests opium, E J Ebram ; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 29 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 5 chests opium, Bhagchund Joomkha ; 5 chests opium, Lullobhoy Lallubhai ; 19 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 7 chests opium, C Soorajee Co ; 8 chests opium, R Balmucon ; 41 chests opium, Tatta and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s, 1 chest opium, Gungabux, Chajeeram ; 184 chests opium, Tarachund Ganeshamdass ; 104 chests opium, Vulubram Hemchund ; 44 chests opium, Ganeadass Sobhagmull ; 10 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 34 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 11 chests opium, T Ramchund ; 9 chests opium, Mohunlall Mulloo ; 11 chests opium, T Luxminarron.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·919
Temperature of the Air.....	78 2
Wet bulb Thermometer.....	68 1
Dew Point.....	62·8
Humidity	0·555
Extent of Cloudy sky (the whole sky counting 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m on following day)	85·4
Minimum	69·0
General Direction of wind...N, NNE, NE, WNW NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	75

HIGH COURT.—22ND FEBRUARY.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLY.

SHORT CAUSES.

505-75—Shapurjee and Thacurdass The—National Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited vs Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Fletcher and Smith
593-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Viscore v Vullubjee Tooleerdass
35-76—M M Munshe—Narayen Balkrishna vs Balkrishna Morobha and others
29-76—C Small—Jetha Amechund and others vs Ibrhim Mossajee—M H Khan

LONG CAUSES.

566-75—Jefferson and Payn —H H The Begum of Bhopal vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN

LONG CAUSES.

556-74—Fletcher and Smith—Shroffjohny Jeena vs Prabhowan dass Nuthoobhoy—Shapoorji and Thacurdass Part heard.
66-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotum Roopram vs Bathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Oodhowpe Meghjee vs Balmook and Abajee—In person.
183-75—L Fletcher—Soobha Raghoo vs Pandoo Lamoo and another—In person.
48-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Sitaba widow vs Witoba Pan ooranar and others—Shapoorjee and T.
477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—A G Latham and others vs The Oocoonada Press Company, Limited—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.
442-75—Balkrishna Jend B—Monraji Maharaj vs Ammalchund Purtubhai.—Craigie L and

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.

SHORT CAUSES.

118-75—In person—Dollejee Rukhajee vs Jaigovind Sunsookran
3-76—Mooljee and B—Hurdass Nursingdas vs Hurgopall Premsookdass and another
40-76—Jeffreys and Payne—The Nerad Spinning and Weaving Company vs Yullubdas Soonderjee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nimchund vs Villa Bhima and others—Mr Bicknell.
625-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Moiunjee Damjee vs Gungachurn Sewpursad—Bimington, Lore and Langley.
474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person.
557-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Pestonjee Nursey vs Chugun Khoosal—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
463-75—Prescot and Winte—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Sha Bhoja Malo and others—In person.
502-75—Fletcher and Smith—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Shamjee Poonja and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Collins, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

FEBRUARY 19.

Baugh, Col. Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Almora.
Parr, Surg Major, Bombay Bri Med Ser, on duty, from Kirkee.
Lewis, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, from Umballa.

FEBRUARY 20.

Smith, Captain, Bengal 18th Regt, on duty, from Bareilly.

FEBRUARY 21.

Phillips, Captain, Bengal 2-12th Regt, on duty, from Delhi.
Georges, Captain, Bombay R A, on leave, from Baroda.
Purdon, Surg, Madras A M D, on Med Cert. from Secundrabad

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 20.

Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to Poona.
Plamer, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

FEBRUARY 21.

Baugh, Col, Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.
Gough, Col, Bengal 5th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Lukin, Major, Bombay 3rd Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Kirkee.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE PRINCE'S STAY AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 21ST FEB.

The Prince of Wales does not arrive here till the 8th of March and then stays only for that one day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE IN NEPAUL.

THE PRINCE'S CAMP, BUNBUSSA, 20TH FEB.

The Prince arrived here yesterday and was met a few miles on the road by Sir Jung Bahadoor and suite and Mr. Girdlestone, Nepaul Resident, all having crossed the river Sarda into British territory the previous day.

On the Prince arriving in camp he received a visit from Sir Jung Bahadoor, who came in State magnificently jewelled and attended by a brilliant suite. The Prince shortly afterwards returned the visit and was received with the utmost ceremony, a picked force of Nepaulese Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery being drawn up to receive him. Presents were exchanged before the Prince left; Sir Jung Bahadoor presenting, besides other things, a fine collection of living wild beasts and birds.

On the Prince leaving Sir Jung's tent he inspected the Nepaulese force assembled and complimented them on their appearance. Sir Jung returned to Nepaul in the evening.

The Prince crosses the river into Nepaul today and commences shooting on Monday. A large number of tigers are expected, and the beat will be on an enormous scale, nearly 800 elephants being employed. The sport during the week has been fair,—two tigers and two cubs, three bears and two cubs, one leopard, besides numerous other game being bagged.

The health of the party is perfect.

Weather magnificent.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, 21ST FEB.

After some severe fighting the Alfonsist troops have captured the town of Estella in the province of Navarre.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21ST FEB.

OBITUARY:—The Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaievna, sister of the Czar.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 19TH FEB., AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 19TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera.....	4 5/16d.
Exchange on India.....	1s. 8¾d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£46
Chartered „	£17-10
Do. Mercantile „	£26
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	£27
Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£70,125,000
Total Notes in circulation	£299,250,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87
4½ per cent. do.	89 (?)
5% per cent. do.	91¼
3 per cent. Consols for Account....	94½
... cent. French Rente 1872	105¾.

...PORTS.

...ber FEB., 8-20 A.M.

...den, arrived.

...er FEB., 12-39 P.M.

...arrived yesterday.

...Health Officer

...r yet have seen.

...t the Governor had ... carriage and it now ..., or that he thought ...rotest against the gu... of the country being ...but tones of the deep... silency at the conclusion of ...t the Theatre. The audi...ink that this was rather an ... of disapprobation of a song ...s enough in every respect, and ... hands, whistled, and cheered until ... appeared. Mr. Aveling, who had ...overnor rising just as he was about ...he song, simply bowed and declined ...ain, despite the vociferations of his ... Probably the Governor's departure ...onclusion of this song were merely "a ..., "but at all events the audience seem-

Ghaut Railway either at the expense of the State, or by the extension of the guaranteed system. They will, however, be glad to be informed if the Madras Railway Company will undertake the line without guarantee. It appears to the Government of India to be a line which would benefit the planters and residents in and about the Neilgherries, and that they, in association with the Madras Railway Company, might raise the requisite funds for the construction of the line.

THE *Englishman* states that Mr. Fitzgerald' barrister-at law, a nephew and pupil of Sir Henry Thring, the well known parliamentary draftsman (not Mr. Fitzpatrick, as stated by the *Indian Daily News*,) has been offered the appointment of Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council, with the promise of the reversion of the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department should Mr. Whitley Stokes go on leave, or retire. The object of the appointment is said to be to provide a competent successor to Mr. Stokes, when that gentleman relinquishes his post, as a draftsman brought straight out from England would necessarily be deficient in Indian experience, which Mr. Fitzgerald will gain by his connection with the Bengal Council.

MUCH indignation has been excited in Melbourne and other parts of Australia by the new regulations enforced in the transmission of telegraphic messages by submarine cable. Under the old arrangement nothing under the charge for 20 words could be received, which to London was £9 8s. and 6d. Twenty words under the new tariff at 10s. 6d. per word cost £10 10s., but then the sender has the option of forwarding as many less as he may wish. This is the only advantage gained under the new system, for while any words were transmitted before, none must exceed ten letters now, or the excess is charged for. What is most complained of, however, is the charge made for repeating unintelligible messages. Not only is a charge of 50 per cent. made on the repeated message, but the words making the inquiry are charged for, so that, as pointed out by Reuter's agent, Mr. Linden, persons in Melbourne requiring to have two words repeated must pay for nine, viz., £4 14s. 6d. As may be supposed, this disgraceful imposition on the part of the Cable Campany has met with severe condemnation.

THE political situation at Melbourne is assuming, the Melbourne *Argus* says, a more interesting as well as critical aspect, and very considerable anxiety is beginning to be evinced in regard to the struggle now going on between the Ministerial party under Sir James M'Culloch, and the minority in Opposition, headed by Mr. Berry, in the unconstitutional course adopted by the latter in order to force a dissolution on the Majority. The House met after the holidays on the 11th January; but all attempts to go on with public business have as yet been futile, Mr. Berry and his party having boldly declared that "not a farthing" of supplies will be granted until their object is accomplished. There is no sign at present of either party giving way, the Premier on the one hand declaring, to his honour, that while he has a majority in the House he is determined to carry on the business of the country, and Mr. Berry, on the other, that he cannot go back from the position he has taken up, and would not if he could. Whatever the result may be, it is impossible to look on a struggle such as this without being sensible of the injury that the colony must suffer in consequence.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab for the week ending 15th January were 7,168, against 6,481 in the previous week. Two deaths were registered under the head of cholera in the Lahore district,—one occurred in the town of Patti and the other in Khudian. From small-pox 144 deaths were registered, against 135 in the previous week. The cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the town of Palwal in the Gurgaon district continue to be the only places in which this disease has as yet caused any large number of deaths. 19 deaths were registered from it in the city of Lahore, and 8 each in the city of Amritsar and the town of Palwal. The general health of the Province continues to be fairly healthy, except the districts of Montgomery and Mooltan, in which the death-rate is excessive,—that of the former being 41 per mille of population, and that of the latter 3... The health of the large towns is also improv... great sickness still prevails in the tow... tartarn... and Kamalia, in which the d... and 109 per mille respectively. ... and 433 female births regi...

THE Cetigne *Glas Tcher*... Gazette of the Montenegri... announces that the Porte has de...

ed to think that Sir Philip and his attendants had left the Theatre full to the brim of official wrath.

DR. BUHLER, we read, has met with remarkable success in his search for ancient Sanskrit MSS. in Kashmir. The learned professor has been able to bring away with him upwards of 270 books, some of which were previously altogether unknown. The majority are written on birchbark, which up to Akbar's time was the only material employed for literary purposes, and are in the Sarada character, which even to the present day is commonly used throughout the valley in preference to the cognate Devanagari. The collection is not only numerically large, but is very varied in character; as it comprises commentaries on the Veda, on the science of Grammar as taught in the Katantra, on poetics, on Saiva philosophy, and—what is still more important —it contains some original metrical works of an historical character, the one subject in which Sanskrit literature is exceptionally defective. Among these is an annotated copy of the famous Raja-tarangini, or Royal Chronicle, by which it is hoped to correct some of the numerous errors of the published text. There is also, strange to say, an account of the Chauhan Prithiraj, the last Hindu King of Delhi, which it will be of very great interest to compare with the Hindi epic of Chand Bardai on the same subject. In addition to Sanskrit MSS., some specimens of early vernacular literature have also been discovered, which will be complete novelties to the philological student, and not only have libraries been ransacked, but many ancient sites have been visited and identified. Intercourse with the local Pundits has further resulted in the elucidation of the real nature of the old Kashmiri era. This commenced in the year 3076 B. C., and in accordance with modern European usage, for the sake of brevity, a date is ordinarily quoted with the hundreds omitted. A chronological key has thus been found, which may serve to disclose the true sequence of events in many disputed passages of early Indian history. It will certainly necessitate a revision of many antiquarian speculations, based on the ambiguous evidence of coins and epigraphs, in which the year is specified, but the era left uncertain.

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE AND POOR CIVILIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Civil List of the 1st January last gives these results regarding the Bombay Covenanted Civil Service.

2. Excluding those on leave and serving under the Government of India in Mysore and elsewhere, there are 138 civilians in harness in this Presidency.

3. These 138 group into classes thus:—

Class I., from 28 to 30½ years' standing.—5 civilians, and each draws on an average Rs. 4,288-14 3 per mensem.

Class II., from 20 to 27½ years' standing—27 civilians, each drawing, taking on average, Rs. 2,670 5-11 per mensem.

Class III., from 12 to 19½ years' standing—33 civilians, each drawing on an average Rs. 1,650-1-11 per mensem.

Class IV., from 8 to 11½ years' standing—25 civilians, each drawing on an average Rs. 1,058-8-6 per mensem.

Class V., from 4 to 7½ years' standing—35 civilians, each drawing on an average Rs. 615-12 8 per mensem.

Class VI., of 3 5/12 years' standing and under—13 civilians, drawing each, on an average, Rs. 487-2 10 per mensem.

4. Assume that a rupee goes as far out here as a shilling does at home, this is no forced assumption. A riding horse, a tonga, the very humblest of conveyances, if one is a family man, a bullock dummy for one's children, and a multiplicity of servants, are not luxuries, but absolute necessities. An Assistant Collector, who has to travel in the districts seven months in the year, has to keep up a larger permanent establishment of servants, and has to pay each servant considerably higher wages than a man at head-quarters is bound, or even expected to do; and the Assistant Collector, if married, is obliged besides to keep up a house permanently at head-quarters. Assuming, then, that a rupee out here only equals the shilling at home, we have these results:—

Pay of Civilians of the 1st Class	Represented pecuniarily by
2nd „	£2,573
3rd „	1,602
4th „	990
5th „	635
6th „	369
	292

per annum at home.

5. Civilians of the 5th and 6th classes entered the Service between the ages of 17 and 21, they then passed two years in England on probation.

...state roads, and the said repairs ...000 annually. With a steady average surplus of about Rs. 6,000 there should be no pretence for this toll, and it behoves the Government to rescind it at once.

Perhaps it is not generally known that nearly Rs 20,000 is annually squeezed out of the poor *garriwalls* by this disgraceful taxand it is a surprise to me, what with the municipal wheel tax, and the toll at the bridges, and fees on the bunders, how *garriwallas* contrive to sustain the carting trade! Go where you will on this island, search what records you please and I question if you will find a parallel instance of unscrupulous extortion against a calling which, next to that of the knight of the broom, is perhaps the humblest in the land. Before the formation of the Port Trust, it was the poor man's privilege to traverse the length and breadth of the island, without a demand being made on his scanty purse. He durst not do it now without a pack of Port Trust petty officials at his heels in full cry for the never-to-be finished *Sirkar-ka-duestoree*!!

What can the people think of a Government which breathes only of taxes, fees, and penalties? Empires have been overthrown on a less ostensible pretext, and in a land like India, where the English name is a thorn in the side of its people, we may any time be taken unawares, and made sadly wise after the event. This sounds like a threat, but any sane man may see how the public has been harassed since the Port Trust was allowed to wield the gubernatorial sceptre. For, who has ever heard *before* the days of the Trust, of a poor labourer going to, or returning from his country, with a scanty bundle under his arm, containing his all, being stopped and forced to pay on the bunder the fee of an anna on perhaps two rotten rag? Who ever heard that in any port in British India except Bombay, cargo boats going alongside a bunder for water or provision, are made to pay wharfage (?) fee on goods, which are neither shipped from, or to be landed at the said bunder? Where else but here do we find carts which pay the Municipal wheel tax, also forced to pay a quarter anna for going on Government bunders or bridges?—but a truce to these disgraceful levies, I could adduce a score more of such charges, but I fear I have already encroached too much on your valuable space. Only one word more and I have done. If the Government would study the interest of its people, let it withdraw the *carts blanches* it has allowed to the Trustees, and frame its own laws, regulating the taxes and fees to be charged by the Trustees.—Yours, &c. DELTA.

WATSON AND COMPANY are selling off Da... maged Moth-proof Buck and Doeskin Gloves, at half price. WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE Concert which was announced to take place tomorrow in the Town Hall has been postponed to Friday afternoon next. The last Concert was so great a success, that we anticipate similar enjoyment from that forthcoming

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. WEDDERBURN IN KURRACHEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AN entertainment was given at Kurrachee on the 10th instant at the house of Mr. Syud Hussein El Medini, late Judge of the Small Causes Court, Surat, to Mr. Wedderburn by his native friends on the occasion of his giving up the office of Judicial Commissioner in Sind. A large number of invitations had been issued and among those present were:—Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Melvill, Major Grant, Major Ross, Capt. Trueman, Mr. and Mrs. Mance, Capt. and Mrs. Newbury, Mr. Denso, Mr. Dick-Cunyngham, Mr. and Misses McIver and Mr. W. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Cole, Colonel Laughton, Dr. Greig, Capt. and Mrs. Adam, Major and Mrs. Barnard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Herbage, Capt. and Mrs. Leech, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Major and Mrs. Lewes, Mrs. Cuningham, Mr. Hunt, Messrs. Ardesir Goostadjee, Hormusjee Jamsetjee, Eduljee Fakerjee, Bezonjee Naorojee, Jehangir Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Ardesir, Ruttonjee Bazonjee, Khan Bahadur Sheik Ghulam Hussein, S. H. El Medini, R. G. Oka, Pandurang Dajee Adhikary, Tapidass Dayaram, Dayaram Jethmal, Atmaram Pritamdass, Meghraj Mulchund, Ramjee Roychund, Ramdass Murarji, Teekamdass Chotermal, Awatrai Ramchund, Tolaram Suobanand, Dowlutram Soorutsing, Atmaram Dajee Adhikary, Bamanmul Thakordas, Khimji Ramdas and Rochiram.

Mr. Syed Hussein El Medini said—Ladies and gentlemen,—It may not be out of place to say a few words explanatory of the object of our meeting here this evening. At the very outset permit me to remark that this is a meeting of the friends of Mr. Wedderburn as Mr. Wedderburn only, and not as the Judge of the Sudder Court and Judicial Commissioner in Sind. This prefatory remark in itself contains the justification of our having convened this meeting, but there are additional reasons which have influenced us in requesting you, gentlemen, to give us the pleasure of your company at this place, and you ladies to grace the same with your bright presence. In the days of the good old Company Bahadoor, a pretty large number of the gentlemen who came out to India in the Civil Service and the Army had grown up, so to speak, amidst Indian associations, rendered possible by the fact that their parents and relatives had passed the best days of their lives in a continuous sojourn in this land of their adoption, which in its turn led to a life-long attachment between them and the natives of the soil. The *sahib* then was the *mabap* of the native, whom the former, on his part, treated as his *butcha*, and this feeling of attachment was communicated from father to son. But the era of steam communication aided by the electric telegraph, and the institution of competitive examinations have given a rude shock to the reciprocal feeling of attachment of which I have been speaking. The competitive examinations have severed the tie in many cases, and the means of rapid communication have made a continuous sojourn in the country perfectly improbable, for the charms of the amenities of social life in Great Britain are irresistible. The consequence of all this has been to keep the rulers and the ruled apart from each other. Mr. Wedderburn is one of the small, but we trust continually increasing band of the devoted sons of heroic Britannia who deem it a duty to note this evil, and a privilege to make their best efforts to apply a remedy to the same. He has, during both the occasions on which he has been in Kurrachee, made use of a remedy in the shape of a social gathering once a week at his own house of intelligent and educated natives, and of which meeting the leading feature was the discussion of subjects possessing interest common to both parties. He has thus reared up a platform for restoring the union between the two classes on an intellectual basis. Believing as we do that we have much to learn from the West, this remedy of his we cordially appreciate and it is one reason for our being grateful to him. But all attempts at union of any sort must prove futile if Mr. Wedderburn did not really sympathise with the natives. Our second reason for being grateful to him is his constant, true, and substantial sympathy with the natives of all classes. He is one of those truly noble-minded men who believe that good men may be found in all communities, and it has always been his aim to discover good and worthy individuals among the educated natives, to consider and treat them as his friends and assist them by his advice and influence. Even among the conservative classes of natives he is desirous of recognising the good that is in them and of appreciating and encouraging the same. He does not consider it beneath his dignity to show that he is interested in them by visiting them at their houses. Moreover, he wishes to foster in the educated natives a healthy habit of independent thinking, and with this view he frequently invites them to write papers on current legislative and other topics and occasionally forwards some of these papers to the proper official quarters. Another reason for our being grateful to him is, that he has invariably shown great solicitude for advancing ... native gentlemen of what I may call the old school feel so kindly towards me. And here I would mention how much I regret that indisposition has this evening kept away from our meeting the venerable head of the Hindoo community—Sett Naomal, Companion of the Star of India. Generations of Englishmen here pass away so quickly that probably none of us present have any personal knowledge of the important services rendered by this gentleman to the British Government before and during the conquest of Sind. But Sir Bartle Frere and other distinguished officers of this province know how valuable those services were and now well earned was the distinction he received. With regard to the form in which you have decided to commemorate your kindly feelings towards me, I can only say that it would have been impossible to have done it in any way that would have given me more sincere pleasure. Every one has his hobby and you have kindly indulged me in mine. My hobby has reference to the position of women. People often ask me, "Are you really in favour of women's rights?" To this, being a Scotchman, I generally reply with another question "Are you in favour of women's wrongs"? But seriously it is astonishing to me that people should think it a dangerous thing to grant their just influence to women, who in all communities are the truest friends of law and order. What institution that it is good has anything to fear from the influence of those who form the gentlest and kindest and (to my thinking) the wisest portion of the human race? However, I must not take an unfair advantage of my opportunity to inflict a disquisition upon you, and will only say that of all the wrongs to women there can be none greater than to refuse them education. It is to refuse to a plant air and light. Cultivation and air, and light do not alter the nature, they strengthen and develop it. It is neglect which alters the type by degrading it. As these are my feelings you will understand how gladly I accept the honour you have done me in proposing that my name should be associated with the school house which you propose to build. You will remember that at a meeting held not long ago Miss Mary Carpenter strongly urged the desirability of erecting a suitable building to accommodate the girls' school which already exists. And this benevolent and energetic lady will be much pleased to learn how satisfactorily her wishes have been accomplished. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg again to return you my thanks, and to wish happiness and prosperity to Kurrachee and to all the kind people who live there.

GLADSTONE BAGS.—MADE OF THE BEST ... Hide in Black also Tan Colour. 13, 15, 17 & 21 inches long. Black, Tan, &c., 30 & 40 Ins. Tan Colour in the above sizes, Rs. 30, 35, 40 and 45. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 16TH FEB.

A GREAT want has been felt by merchants of a goods shed at the upper bunder at Kurrachee. There is a godown in which goods that are not immediately cleared are stored up, but what is wanted, is a lofty open shed alongside the jetty, where goods that are landed or brought for shipment may be sheltered from the influence of the weather, as in the rainy season, either the goods are damaged or the owners are put to great straits for protecting them. The cost of a shed is nothing in comparison to the damage caused, and it is therefore to be hoped that the desideratum will soon be supplied.

While lately on a visit to Tatta, which is ten miles from Joongshaie, the central station of the Scinde Railway, I noticed large tracts of cultivable land lying fallow. On enquiring from the people in the neighbourhood I learnt that they were unable to pay a fixed assessment as the lands could not bear it. They informed me that in the time of the native rulers of the country, they only paid a certain proportion of the actual produce of the land, and that they were allowed every indulgence in the case of damage resulting from the attack of locusts, unusual floods, or scarcity of water, &c. I believe under the old system we allowed remissions under similar circumstances. A departure from such policy will result in the impoverishment of the cultivating classes and loss of revenue to the State. I further gathered from these people, that not wishing to pay a water tax for the use of canal water, they desire to sink wells within the limits of their own lands, but they are notwillowed to do so by the representatives of the Collector. It would be wrong in my opinion to deter them from the free use of their property. Not seeing a single goat or a foal in the villages, I enquired of them why they had not these useful domestic animals and birds. They replied that they did not keep them, as they were so pestered by the under strappers of the revenue department. I think these matters ought to be looked into by the authorities concerned, and the evils remedied.

Four steam vessels left our harbour on Monday last. This is an unusual event for our little seaport. The principal export was rapeseed. The s. s. Kurrachee left for Bombay, s. s. Canara for London, s. s. August for Havre, and the s. s. Good Hope for Genoa. They were all consigned to Messrs. Fleming & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE Italian mail steamer Australia left Suez direct for Bombay on Sunday evening, the 20th instant.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Juno, Capt. G. Sturls, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 21st inst. at 6 A. M.

THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—The Band of the 2nd Queen's will play at the Bandstand, Esplanade, the evening at 5-30 P. M.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Ittoo Narayen, a cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 6 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for torturing his bullock.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named John Mitchell, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—Succaram Yessoo was yesterday fined Rs. 7 by Mr. Nana Morojee or in default to three weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail, for assaulting Poora Chutterban on the day previous.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gopinath Luximon, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for stealing four pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Lulloobhoy Mathooradase.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Biccun Yacoob, a Mahomedan lad, was yesterday sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, the lad being destitute and without protection.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF RAJGURH.—A salute of eleven guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday afternoon on H. H. the Nawab of Rajgurh visiting H. E. the Governor at Government House, Parell, and a similar salute was fired on H. H.'s departure from Government House, Parell.

DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Cumballa Hill, on view of the body of Prithee, girl, aged twelve years. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That death was caused from an attack of pneumonia."

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Mutton Row, on view of the body of Ashabee, woman, when upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by extensive burns over her body, the result of her *saree* ... accidentally caught fire."

...ING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Nathoo bin Byroo, ... woman, named Toolsee, were yesterday each ...oned to fourteen days' hard labour in the Common ...y Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, on being convicted of ... in their possession a quantity of old iron, the ...rty of the G. I. P. Railway Company, reasonably ...cted of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

...E SEAMEN OF THE PERSIA.—Thomas Daveny and ...other seamen of the British ship Persia were ...ght up on remand and placed yesterday before Mr ... Cooper, charged with wilful disobedience in ...ing to do duty on board that ship. The master of ...essel consenting to give the prisoners their dis..., they were referred by the Magistrate to the ...ping Master of the port to come to that arrange...t.

...A JUVENILE THIEF.—Ragoonath Crushnajee, living ...omercarry main road, has reported to the police ... his son, aged six years, was enticed away by ...ther boy about nine years of age, on Sunday even... whilst playing on the road, and taken towards the ...oola Tank on the north side, and while there took ...old armlet valued Rs. 40 from the complainant's son ...on and absconded. Enquiries by the police are ...progress.

...THE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.—...sterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana ...rojee, the seaman, John Haggarty, of the British ...p Stornaway, who stands charged with attempting ...commit suicide on the 27th November last on the ...seas, was brought up on remand. The certificate ...the Police Surgeon was produced, which was to the ...t that symptoms of insanity could be found in the ...oner. The case is postponed for hearing to Monday ..., the 28th instant.

...SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday ...w Momonwada, on view of the body of Boodhar ...jee. The deceased was about fifty-five years of age, ...as found about 3 o'clock yesterday morning ...g with a rope fastened round his neck and the ... fastened to the top of the staircase ...r to the street. Upon the evidence adduced the ...g verdict was returned by the jury:—"That ... was caused by deceased having committed ...e by hanging himself."

...AL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on ...y at Kolsa Mohla, on view of the body of Dhun... ...woman. Deceased was about eighty five years of ..., who had met with an accident by falling in a ...t while attempting to get away from a passing ...eyance and injured her head against a stone ...t nine days ago, and ultimately expired from its ...ts. The following verdict was recorded:—"That ...h was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of ...idental fall on the road."

...L-POX IN BOMBAY.—The number of small-pox ...s under treatment yesterday morning in the ...hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Sunday morning to yesterday morning is as follows, viz:—At the J. J. Hospital, 81 under treatment, 6 discharged, 3 admitted, and 4 deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital 10 under treatment, 1 discharged, 2 admitted and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 10 under treatment, 2 discharged, none admitted, and 2 deaths, one a European and the other a West Indian, both seamen unemployed. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered for Sunday and yesterday included was 58, of whom there were 39 Hindoos, 11 Mahomedans, 2 Parsees, 5 native Christians and 1 European. These deaths occurred in the following localities, viz.:—Lower Colaba, 1; Fort, 5; Esplanade, 1; Market, 5; Mandavie, 1; Chuckla, 5; Oomercarry, 2; Dhongree, 5; Dhobie Talao, 6; Funneswady, 5; Bhooleshwur, 6; Khara Talao, 1; Coombarwada, 1; Mazagon, 1; Tarwady, 1; Camateepoora, 4; Byculla, 6; Sion, 1.

POONA ROADS.—We are glad to notice that the General of this Division, Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., is determined that Poona cantonment, and the civil limits too, shall not lose anything in the way of progress for lack of encouragement. The roads that were temporarily widened at the time of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit are now permanently widened, and others have been added to the list of our wide and good roads. Everywhere we see improvements going on when we take our evening drives. We are well off in having such a General who is foremost in every improvement going on at this station.—*Deccan Herald.*

CALUMNY SILENCED.—Shaik Ameen, who acted as inspector of police in the metropolitan district of Poona, for Khan Bhadoor Abdool Khadur, while the latter distinguished officer was on special duty with the staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the North West, has obtained a providential signal and complete triumph over the malicious persons who recently sought to injure him by false accusations. It was intended that the police constable, Luximon who was kept in custody for some days should get a pardon and be a witness against Shaik Ameen. The moment Luximon got before the Judge, where he could speak the truth without fear, he spoke the truth out freely and fearlessly. None in the world doubts that what he stated before the Judge was the truth as regards Shaik Ameen.—*Id.*

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—Major A. T. Spens, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, F. C., was engaged for some days of last week in enquiring into a somewhat interesting and rather remarkable case, in which three Mahomedans—two men and a woman—are accused, under Section 361 of the Indian Penal Code, of enticing away a Mahomedan girl under sixteen years of age from the keeping of her lawful guardian, who in this case is her father. There are some curious episodes in this case, which are calculated to make it something of a *cause célebre* in this place, and one of these would tend to show that Burke was not quite correct in saying, nearly a century ago, that the "age of chivalry is past." It would, however, be improper for us to make any remarks on the merits of this affair while it is *pendente lite*; but we may probably have some observations to make with respect to it when it has been judicially decided. Its further hearing has been postponed till half-past 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.—*Id.*

THE CASE OF CHINTO.—We are given to understand that the investigation of the case of Chinto the head officer of the Municipality, which has been carried on by Mr. Macpherson, C. S., and Captain Portman, has terminated, and that a report of their opinion, with the whole of the proceedings, has been forwarded to Mr. G. Norman, President of the Municipality. It is said that the report of these gentlemen is *that no fraud has been committed* on the part of the head overseer, but only gross negligence. We think that the report might be placed on the table of the Municipal Office so that the reporters for the press might see it. The case has been so long pending and so much public excitement is still being felt by the residents in the city of Poona that the sooner the whole matter is settled the better will it be for the public generally. This is a public question, and the report of the investigation should at once be made public, be the decision of the Committee of Inquiry what it may. We are sure Mr. Norman will gratify this reasonable desire of the community of Poona.—*Id.*

THE KHUREUKWA'LA WATER CASE.—This case came on again for hearing on the forenoon of Thursday last, the 17th instant, before Colonel G. C. Evezard, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona. As Mr. Livingstone, Assistant Executive Engineer for Irrigation, had been made a joint accused in this case since it first came on for trial, the evidence for the prosecution, as affecting Mr. Levingstone, had to be taken *de-novo*, as directed by Section 104, clause 2, of the Criminal Procedure Code, and a great portion of the day was occupied by the examination and cross-examination of the complainant and Captain Braine, the only witnesses called. Mr. Venkatrao Ramchunder, the Government Pleader's appeared for the first time for the defence on the above occasion, Mr. Allen conducting the prosecution as before; and from the scope of the Government Pleaders cross examination, it would appear that the defence mainly rests on the fact that the complainant was in the habit of using a leathern bucket instead of a metal one for drawing water from the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy fountain, where the alleged offence was committed by the accused, whereas the fact is patent to every one in camp, that no other kind of bucket is, or ever has been, used by the *khostias* for drawing water from this fountain and from the wells which have from time immemorial been open to the public without tax or fee of any kind. Besides which the law empowers the Cantonment Committee, of which Colonel Evezard in the executive officer, to regulate and control the whole water supply of the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

There are still several witnesses to be examined for the prosecution, and the further hearing of the case has been postponed till to-marrow, (Tuesday), the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGES BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. S. Birch.

For Aden—Mrs. Manockjee Rustomjee and child.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1876.

1ST RACE.

A HANDICAP FOR ALL ARAB HORSES.

b a h	Merrylegs.
g a h	Dutchman.
b a h	Lachin.
g a h	Khaldar.

2ND RACE.

THE LUNATIC PURSE.

b a g	Lunatic.
g a h	Shimer.
g a h	Messenger.
b a h	Cashmere.
b a h	Pinto.
b a h	Copenhagen.

3RD RACE.

AUCTION STAKES.

b a g	Nizam
b a c	Cherub.
b a c	Kubeli.
g a h	Dhuballow.
b a h	Nawab.

4TH RACE.

A SCURRY—CATCHWEIGHTS OVER 8 STONE.

g a b	Bagdad.
c a h	Wedwit.
g a h	Akbal.
b a h	Obian.
c a h	Gurreeb.
b a h	Kalib.
c a h	Shervan.

...ery poorly attended and very little speculation took place. The favourites may be selected as they sold.

The three races amalgamated.—The Arabian Purse in a Rs. 435 lottery, the Lunatic Purse in a Rs. 490 lottery, and the Auction Stakes in a Rs. 350 lottery. Merrylegs sold for Rs. 50, Dutchman for Rs. 210, Lachin and Khaldar (Aga's stable) for Rs. 170, Lunatic for Rs. 260, Shimer for Rs. 105, Messenger for Rs. 40, Cashmere for Rs. 15, Pinto for Rs. 40, Copenhagen for Rs. 40, Nizam for Rs. 30, Cher... for Rs. 75, Kubali for Rs. 30, Dhuballow for Rs. 205, and Nawab for Rs. 10.

The Scurry Race.—In a Rs. 220 lottery, Bagdad sold for Rs. 20, Wedwit for Rs. 45, Akbal no bid, Obian sold for Rs. 85, Gurreeb for Rs. 15, Kalib for Rs. 20 and Shervan for Rs. 5.

BOMBAY MERCANTILE MARINE REGATTA.

FEBRUARY 23RD, 1876.

COMMITTEE.

Captain POWLES (Chairman).

Captain Philp.	Captain Roach.
Captain Humphreys.	Captain Forcshaw.

Umpire.—Captain Fullarton.

Referee.—Captain Young.

Starter.—W. G. Corke, Esq.

Hony. Secy. & Treasurer.—Captain James Dawson.

By the kind permission of Captain Robinson, the Semiramis has been placed at the disposal of the Committee for a Flag-ship, admission on board of which is only by invitation.

The races will be started punctually to time.

All boats intending to compete must be at their stations half an hour before the time stated for starting.

Dubash boats in the 1st race to be at their stations at 2 p. m., that is to say, in a line extending from abreast the Flag-ship towards the Police Hulk. No. 1 Station will be next the Flag-ship.

Ships' boats in the 2nd race in a line just astern of the Dubash boats.

All sailing boats must start from their own moorings Yards and sails may be hoisted but no sail made before starting.

Each race will be started by a gun firing from the rendezvous.

Rowing boats are will be ready to start for the 1st race at 4. p. m.

Notice will be given in the sailing races if it is found necessary to alter the course on account of wind or tide.

Rowing boats are allowed to carry one extra oar in case of accidents.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE, at 2-30 P. M.—For Dubash Boats. Entrance, Rs. 7. Prize—A Silver Cup.

Course—From the station at the Flag-ship down inshore to the westward of the Inner Lighthship, leaving the Light-ship on the port hand, to a mark boat moored close to the South Caranjah Shoal Buoy; leaving that on the port hand, back to the Flag-ship Semiramis, passing between the Flag-ship and the Police Hulk to win. Twice round.

Name.	Colour.	Owner.
Swift	White and Red Cross.	Ruttonjee Bomanjee 1
Girl I Love	Blue, White & Blue.	Nanabhoy and Sorabjee..... 2
.....	Red and White	Pestonjee Hormusjee 3
.....	Red, Yellow Cross ...	Byramjee Muncherjee 4

SECOND RACE, at 2-45 P.M.—Sailing Race for Yachts. Any rig not exceeding 10 tons, but which are not *bona fide* Ships' Boats to be handicapped according to rules of the Bombay Yacht Club. Entrance, Rs. 10. First Prize, a Silver Cup; 2nd Prize, Rs. 15.

THIRD RACE, at 3 P.M.—For *bona fide* Ships' Boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 10. First Prize, a Silver Cup; Second Prize, Rs. 25. Third Prize, Rs. 15.

Course—The same as for Dubash boats. Once round.

Name.	Colour.	Owners
Baron Colonsay..	White & Black Horse.	Capt. Filgate ... 1
Glenhaven.....	Blue & White Cross...	„ Foreshaw .. 2
Stornaway.....	Blue, White and Blue, Red Centre	„ Storm 3
Choice.....	Red, Yellow & Blue...	„ Marsters .. 4
Aberaman	Blue, with a Bee.....	„ Dunn 5
Victoria Cross ...	White Pendant and Red Cross	„ Young..... 6
Aldergrove	Yellow and Rampant Lion	„ Fullarton .. 7
Knight Companion	Blue	„ Roach 8
Varuna	White Pendant, Red and Yellow

Bullal of Cudalore, one of the jaghirdars, who left Bombay on the 22nd.

Witness—No, I assure it was the Begum of Bhopal. I knew Colonel Osborne told me to have a waggon ready for me as being even more carefully done; and this waggon was one of those I had ordered. The Begums were veiled, and of course Mr. Taylor could see here seen their faces. However, it is a trifling matter. I will have it looked over in the newspapers of December 1872.

Examination continued—My present appointment is higher than the Byculla station one. Chintamon had filled about 18 months after this occurrence. No enquiry was made of me regarding this matter until about six months ago.

Mr. Latham—I wonder then where the Railway Company got all their information from.

Cross-examination continued—I knew at the time that native princes and their followers were in the habit of carrying valuables in bundles with them in their carriages. The luggage clerk told me the Begum's people wanted to take two bundles with them. I told them to book them separately and to allow them to go with the mail train. I did not telegraph for a footboard guard van from Borse Bunder. I had two vans filled up, one of them disposable, the other reserved for the Maharaja Scindia. The Begum's followers did not all go in three carriages: a few of them were put in ordinary carriages. In case of extra traffic, we have instructions to put up to 50 persons in a third class carriage. On ordinary occasions we put 60. The men were not entitled to a refund, because we conveyed all the 160 men; none of them was left behind. When I went to the waggon two or three hours after the mail train had left, I ordered the station seals to be put on and I saw they were put on. One of the bamals or porters would put them on. The seal is kept in the goods office by the goods clerk. I saw the seals on one side of the waggon put on. I did not see them put on the other side. I cannot say if there was a seal on the door with the Begum's name. I noticed no chalk marks on the waggon. Every through covered goods waggon is sealed before being despatched. When we get a waggon load of goods for a station direct; we seal it on. Cotton waggons are generally open waggons covered over with tarpulin. I did not see the Begum's waggon again before it left by the first through goods train on the 21st November. I did not hear the news of the breaker of the luggage till five or six days after.

To Mr. Scoble—I saw something about the burning of the waggon in a newspaper. I knew Colonel Osborne well by sight: he is a very reliable gentleman. I made no objection to my sending the goods by waggon, and he asked me not to detain the men. If I took this luggage as goods luggage, it would have been our duty to classify it under different heads. I have seen a list of the goods. Had they been classified, some of them would have been charged at the 1½th class or highest rate for luggage besides insurance; and some at the fourth class rate. The charge in all would have been a great deal more than what they actually paid. If I had sent the waggon by the mail train, I should have been liable to be dismissed and liable to a prosecution. That would have been against the Government rules and regulations, and I told Colonel Osborne so. The 8-55 P.M. goods train is a regular daily train: no passengers go by it. The Begum went with her face covered; one whom I understood to be the Begum of Bhopal left on the 22nd November. In my experience on the Railway, native luggage is usually carelessly done; and this luggage struck me as being even more carelessly done.

Narayan Bullal said—I am head luggage clerk at the Byculla station and was so in November 1872. I knew Vishwanath Chintamon: he is now dead. I remember the 21st November the kit of the Begum of Bhopal being sent from the Byculla station. The waggon was duly sent from the Byculla station. The waggon was booked full. None of the Begum's followers or any one else told me that there were any valuable articles in the kit. I saw one cot put on the top of the luggage. I saw no guns or muskets. There were cooking pots among the bundles. There were boxes also; they were tied up by rope and in canvas bags. If I had known there were any valuables in the kit, I would have taken them in charge of the luggage to the station master—it would have been my duty to have done so—for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the articles. The luggage clerks have not the power of ascertaining the value and making the extra charge: the station master only has the power. I put a label on each side of the waggon. There was no other paper or chalk writing on the waggon. It could not have gone with the passenger train: as it was a cotton van. I don't remember anything about the seals being put. The waggon went by the goods train at night. I did not see it again after the labels were put on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham—I was doing my work that morning in the coaching office. Chintamon was not superintending the packing, but the loading. When I got to the waggon on the good- platform, the loading had been finished. A few of the followers and some coolies were there. The principal men were coming to the coaching office. No padlocks had been fastened to the waggon at the time. The door of the waggon was away from the platform was shut; one door on the other side was open. I saw very little of the luggage, and did not examine or touch it. All the luggage was then in the van. I don't remember about the seals. I did not wait until the padlocks were fastened. The station master told me at what rate to charge for the luggage. That was before he went to put the labels. Five or six men came to me about the luggage ticket; and this man (Shewlal) was, I believe, among them. There was only one luggage ticket issued that day for the Begum of Bhopal. The luggage was charged for at the excess luggage charge per passenger train. I never charged for other goods at the same rate as the Begum's goods, that is goods going by the goods train were not charged before at the excess luggage rate per passenger train.

Re-examined by Mr. Hart—There is no rule to prevent excess passenger luggage being sent by goods train. This luggage was not sent by the passenger train, because it was a cotton waggon. It was put there by the station master's directions. I heard of this waggon being destroyed by fire, but I don't remember on what date. I was not called upon to make any report about this matter. Like other people I came to know about it. I have not heard of any other luggage being destroyed by fire about this time. I and Chintamon were the only luggage clerks at the station; we both gave tickets for passengers' luggage.

Mr. Latham—There can be no doubt Mr. Taylor made a mistake. I find from the newspapers that the Begum of Bhopal returned to Bombay on the 26th November, and was to have left on the 30th.

His Lordship—Then she could not have been in Bombay on the 22nd November.

At this stage, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

LEAD IN AERATED WATERS.

The following letter has been sent to the Editor of the *Medical Gazette*:—

DEAR SIR,—I have recently examined a large number of samples of aerated waters from various parts of India, including some from Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, with a view to determining whether they contain lead, and approximatively the quantity present. You will see from the accompanying table that in so many as 36 out of 50 samples analysed, lead was detected; and though in no case was the weight of lead in solution large absolutely, yet we must remember that, to use Professor Taylor's words, "lead is an accumulative poison, and effects some person powerfully in the smallest quantities," and beyond doubt these impure waters must therefore be unwholesome, and both manufacturers and consumers ought to take warning from the facts now made public. I should be glad to learn from any of your readers if they have met with cases of chronic lead poisoning, which might be traced to the consumption of impure aerated water.—Yours truly,

F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

Medical College Laboratory, 25th January 1876.

No.	Description of Aerated water.	Quantity of lead per bottle in grains.	No.	Description of Aerated water.	Quantity of lead per bottle in grains.
1	Potash	Trace.	26	Gingerade	None.
2	Lemonade	Trace.	27	Lemonade	·00324
3	Soda	·001674	28	Lemonade	None.
4	Soda	·00185	29	Soda	A trace.
5	Soda	Trace.	30	Potash	·0394
6	Soda	Trace.	31	Potash	·00139
7	Soda	Trace.	32	Aerated	·0016
8	Soda	Trace.	33	Tonic	·0048
9	Soda	None.	34	Soda	A trace.
10	Soda	·00278	35	Soda	None.
11	Soda	None.	36	Soda	·0016
12	Soda	None.	37	Soda	A trace.
13	Aerated	Trace.	38	Soda	Trace.
14	Tonic	None.	39	Lemonade	·0067
15	Tonic	·00360	40	Vichy	None.
16	Seltzer	None.	41	Seltzer	None.
17	Gingerade	None.	42	Soda	Trace.
18	Soda	·0185	43	Soda	·0016
19	Soda	Trace.	44	Soda	·0079
20	Potash	·0155	45	Soda	Trace.
21	Potash	·0049	46	Soda	·0045
22	Lithia	None.	47	Soda	·00287
23	Soda (Syphon)	Trace.	48	Soda	·00296
24	Aerated	None.	49	Soda	·00247
25	Gingerade	Trace.	50	Soda	None.

THE SCARCITY IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

(*Bangalore Spectator.*)

It is gratifying to find that the Chief Commissioner and the district officials are fully alive to the necessity of adopting relief measures to meet the gradually deepening scarcity that is throwing so black a shadow over the fair province of Mysore.

We have before us a budget of official papers, kindly placed at our disposal, and all of recent date, from which we propose to cull such information as will show the nature and extent of the present distress, and what is being done to relieve it.

The Kolar District, presided over by that able native official Mr. B. Kristniengar first claims our attention. Mr. Kristniengar states for the information of his immediate superior, Colonel Pearse, the Commissioner of the Nundidroog Division, that the crops in the different hoblis are far below the average, and asks that where they are less than one fourth of the average yield, he may be furnished with the necessary authority to commence relief works to the extent of Rs. 5,000 at once without waiting for further sanction. The works he proposes to carry out will be all of an irrigational character to consist chiefly of excavating the beds of tanks. Mr. Dalyell has for the present sanctioned relief works only in those hoblis, five in number, where the crop has been less than one fourth of the usual yield, to the extent of Rs. 1,000, this to be spent on works of permanent utility and benefit to the ryots, such as the construction and restoration or deepening of wells and reservoirs in villages; and he entertains some doubts as to the necessity of immediately commencing relief works in the repairs of tanks, no demand for labour on the part of ryots and rural inhabitants generally, having arisen as yet. In the Chittaldroog district where the distress is probably more felt, extensive works of this nature are stopped from inability to obtain the requisite labour.

In the Astagram division, Colonel Hay, the Commissioner, describes the situation as very serious. There has been general failure of the crops in the Mysore District. In the Mandya taluk, no crop has been reaped by the ryots, and the tanks so far back as September last, were reported dry, cultivation had stopped, and the prospects were very discouraging. In other taluks, the ragi crop generally was of the most wretched description, and though there is no actual destitution, great depression prevails among the people many of whom are leaving to work as coolies on the coffee plantations in Wynaad. Colonel Hay is of opinion from further information received that the distress is increasing and is due in great measure to there being almost no reserve stocks of food grains to fall back on.

In disposing of Colonel Hay's communication, the Government pass the subjoined order:—

"In the above letter the Commissioner brings to notice the distress prevailing, in consequence of the failure of the usual rains in the Mandya, Chamrajnagar and Mysore taluks, and in parts of the other Taluks of the Mysore District, and suggests the adoption of certain measures for the relief of the people. The Officiating Chief Commissioner authorizes the remission, wholly or in part as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, of the hulbandi or grazing rents in the affected talaks, and also the extension to the several talaks above named of the indulgence conceded, as to khists, in this Office Notification No 328 of the 22nd ultimo. With regard to the Commissioner's suggestion in para 9 for the remission of interest and process fees, the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that while the Deputy Commissioner is empowered to grant such, in particular cases, the reduction of the khists should obviate any necessity for making the measure of general application. The proposal for at once taking up the projects for the repairs of the Basral and upper portion of the Koppa series of tanks will be considered and disposed of in the Public Works Department. If the projects are advanced, it would be desirable that the earth-work should be put in hand, in anticipation of formal sanction to the estimates. The Officiating Chief Commissioner authorizes the road works referred to in para 10 of the Commissioner's letter being taken in hand, but the necessary estimates and specifications should be prepared and submitted with the least practicable delay through the Secretary, Department Public Works. It is presumed that the requisite funds for these projects are available from the Local Fund Budget. The question of remitting the assessment on lands newly taken up during the current year and not cultivated may receive further consideration from the Commissioner, if circumstances should render a deviation from the usual practice in such cases necessary. The Officiating Chief Commissioner remarks that no mention has been made of the condition of the water supply for domestic purposes and of fodder for cattle, and desires that a full report may be furnished as to existing prices throughout the District as compared with the normal rates and a careful enquiry made into the existing resources of food supply."

We next come to the distress prevailing in the Sira Taluk of the Tumkur District of the Nundidroog Division. The Deputy Commissioner tells us that with a few exceptions the tanks are dry, that where the crops have not completely failed they are very scanty, and that the grazing throughout the taluk has failed completely. As the people are poor and depend wholly on dry crops and grazing, and as the great rise in prices, in the last few months is expected to steadily increase, the distress will be very severely felt, and that officer accordingly proposes certain measures for the general relief, which are disposed of by the Chief Commissioner as follows:—

"The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the Sira Taluk of the Tumkur District has been subjected to a succession of bad seasons since 1871, and is much in need of special measures of relief at the present juncture.

2. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the average yield throughout the taluk does not exceed one-fourth of a full crop, and that excepting in a few favoured localities no pasturage remains. The Deputy Commissioner's proposal to grant the entire remission of the Hulbanni or grazing rents for the current official year is sanctioned. The amount involved in this concession is Rupees 7,115-13-0.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner also approves of the recommendation that grants should be made to the amount of Rs. 20,000 in this taluk, in order to provide for the construction of Kapile wells in those villages which are liable to be most affected by the drought, and thus also to afford the means of employment to the poorest classes. After personally discussing the proposal with the Deputy Commissioner, on the spot, the Officiating Chief Commissioner resolves on the first instance to assign a sum of Rs. 10,000 from the Irrigation Cess Fund, which from the latest returns exhibits a balance of Rs. 38,772, which was derived from the two Taluks of Sira and Tumkur, and accrued prior to the issue of the Revised Survey Guarantee Rules of May 1875 for the administration of that fund. This amount should be expended as far as possible in villages where the water supply for domestic purposes is likely to prove deficient as it will be practically a grant for works of public improvement. The Commissioner will furnish this Office with a detailed statement of the works carried out under this sanction, and the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to make such further grants from Provincial Funds as may be found to be absolutely required whether for this purpose or in order to assist private owners as proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

4. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that there are road projects on hand, to be executed from both Provincial and Local Funds to the amount of Rs. 18,000, and therefore, when it carried out at once will go far towards alleviating the distress which exists in the Districts.

5. No additional District Surveyor can be deputed to the Tumkur District, and the Deputy Commissioner should employ such means as are at his disposal for the supervision of relief works."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

PRUSSIAN FINANCES.

(*From the "Times" Prussian correspondent.*)

BERLIN, JAN. 19.

Past prosperity serves to uphold Prussia in the present stagnant period. The accounts for 1874, as well as the Estimates for 1876, equally prove the consolatory fact. The revenue for 1874 having, as usual, been estimated at a very low figure, there remains a surplus of 20,000,000 marks (£1,000,000) to be added to the income of the present year. It is indeed doubtful whether the surplus of 1874 will not be counterbalanced by a deficit in 1875, the accounts of the latter year not having yet been made up; but as the direct taxes in 1875 are known to have come up to the Estimates, the diminution sure to be found in the indirect revenue in a year of commercial depression is not likely to exercise serious influence upon the balance. What has been already ascertained of the financial results of the past year looks satisfactory. The Government railways certainly must be expected to have retrograded, but the Government forests and mines have been made responsible for the disappointment, and the sale of some domains will be probably found to have covered what was wanting. At all events, it is a promising symptom that, of the 30 000,000 marks Government were authorized to raise in Treasury bonds, not a penny has been issued. As regards 1876 the revenue is estimated at 651,488,800 marks, against 694 498,910 marks in 1875. Of this estimated deficit of 43,000,000 marks full 19 000,000 marks are the surplus of 1873, added to the Budget of 1875, over and above the sum of 20,000,000 marks placed to the account of 1876 from 1874. The remaining 24,000.000 marks represent the anticipated decrease of the revenue in 1876 against 1875. This decrease will not be occasioned by the diminished yield of the direct taxes, nor by any very sensible falling off in the department of the indirect revenue; though trade is dull and money scarce, proceeds of direct taxation are as prolific as ever, and the indirect income is but slightly reduced. But in a country where the Government owns extensive lands, forests, mines, railways, and what not, a commercial crisis affects the Exchequer, not only through the dwindling down of the taxes, but through a curtailment of profits. It is in this purely commercial way that the public property mines are expected to yield nearly 10,000,000 marks less in 1876 than in the year preceding; that 5,000 000 marks have to be deducted in the Estimates from the railway income of 1875—a deficiency it is hoped to cover by a corresponding reduction of expenditure—and that the Crown lands are likewise presumed to show a deficiency.

However this may be, the Finance Department has 43 000 000 marks less at its disposal than it had in 1875. It has consequently been determined to reduce the expenditure by a corresponding amount; and as it has been found indispensable once more to raise official salaries by a sum of 5,000,000 marks, the total by which last year's outlay has to be curtailed is swelled to 48,000,000 marks. To effect so considerable a saving is less difficult than appears at first sight. The last few years having either yielded ample revenue or else been [illegible] surprising, a portion of their Budgets was regularly devoted not to the current expenditure of the State, but to profitable investments or careful provision for the future. Thus in 1875, 22,560.000 marks were laid out in re-stocking and repairing Government railways. The Finance Minister resolves to discontinue re-stocking and repairing, and save the amount. Again, the construction of bridges, Government offices, &c., has been carried on with so liberal a hand while the sun shone, that it is possible to reduce this item, and thus gain over 15 000.000 marks for the present year. The deficit of 48.000.000 marks being thus brought down to 38,000.000 marks, there remain only 10,000,000 marks (£500,000) to be covered. Part of this will be defrayed out of various minor sources of income; the remainder, should there be any, being probably intended to come from Treasury bonds.

These figures point a moral. Comparatively easy as it may be to balance the Budget in 1876, the present is the last year in which this can be done. Next year there will be few, if any, surpluses to draw upon. On the most favourable assumption the Prussian needs may be covered without having recourse to fresh imposts; but how about the wants of the Empire in 1877? The Empire in the current year lives upon its usual income of custom, excise, and a modicum of State contributions, patching up its deficit by consuming the remnant of accumulated funds left. A year hence realities both in Prussia and in the Empire will have to be faced with empty pockets. If industry has revived by that time the taxes will be augmented; if not, the only alternative will lie between a loan and the reduction of military expenditure. In any circumstances the situation in which Germany is placed by the military preparations all round will then be acutely felt.

As a supplement to the above I append Herr Camphausen's figures upon the use Prussia made of her share in the five milliards. From previous communications you may recollect that of the immense indemnity received about four fifths were devoted to military purposes, being either laid out in repairing the losses of the last war, or in preparing for the successes of the next. Of the remaining fifth, 143,000,000 thalers (£21,000,000) were apportioned to Prussia, to be applied by her as she thought fit; and it she deemed it that not a penny of the amount should find its way into the pockets of the tax-payers, or be applied to purposes ordinarily defrayed out of their pockets. One-third, indeed, went to redeeming loans, thus relieving the nation from paying the interest; the other two thirds built a good many miles of Government railway—useful, no doubt, for military purposes, but highly prejudicial to the shareholders of those private companies whose lines had formerly sufficed for the traffic. Excepting an insignificant trifle, the whole amount exacted from the French has gone to strengthen that army they were so eager to menace with another attack immediately after the war.

THE CHANNEL, TUNNEL, AND RAILWAY.

(*Journal of the Society of Arts.*)

AMONGST the ordinary commercial reports published by the Foreign-office, there is one containing the correspondence between the representatives of the Governments of France and England with respect to the proposal for the construction of a submarine tunnel and railway. The documents and letters that passed between the heads of the different public offices consulted upon this matter, furnished an account of the progress made up to the present time in this long projected enterprise. At the latter part of the year 1874, the Comte de Jarnac, when addressing Lord Derby, notifies the pressure which had then but recently been put upon his Government by Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mons. Michel Chevalier for the purpose of obtaining a concession for the making of the submarine railway beneath the bed of the Channel; and the Count expresses, likewise, the readiness of the French Government to favour any undertaking that has for its object the improvement of existing communication between the two countries. The project, which had received the sanction of the Anglo-French Commission, had been submitted to a committee of inquiry formed in the department of the Pas de Calais, and by them placed before the Conseil-General des Ponts et Chaussées. The latter body, after mature deliberation, arrived at conclusions sufficiently favourable to admit of the projectors executing certain preparatory works for the sake of demonstrating the practicability of their plans.

In the report presented to the Minister of Public Works in France, we are informed that in 1868, for the first time, serious attention had been drawn to this proposal for uniting the French and English railways. The close of the Exposition of 1867 presented a favourable moment for the inauguration of any scheme that promised to cement the union of different nations. The success of the Suez Canal was at the time assured; the construction of the Mont Cenis tunnel likewise approached its completion, and engineers were already preparing to open through the St. Gothard a new route between the north of Europe and the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. It seemed only natural that the Pas de Calais should in its turn appeal to the powers of modern scientific industry to aid in removing the barrier that separates England from the Continent. The events of the Franco-German war retarded the operations until in 1872, when the matter was taken up with renewed vigour, and it was upon the report of Sir John Hawkshaw that the inquiry was held under the direction of the Minister of Public Works. This Commission having decided in the sittings of December 14th, 1873, pronounced in favour of the plans submitted to them, expressing at the same time their wish that measures might be taken to improve the harbours of Boulogne and Calais.

The projected tunnel works were essentially of a character that demanded the attention of the Governments of France and England, and to their representatives was entrusted the task of settling many questions, political and military, that could only be arranged by diplomacy. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the British Cabinet, had declared that in principle he saw no reason for offering any opposition to the construction of the tunnel, but it was further thought desirable by the projectors that the committee of directors should be formed into two groups, one acting on the part of France, and the other of England, and both united to the furtherance of one common project. The period of time required for the concession and the terms of prices being determined, the difficulty of certain strategical questions were not overlooked: for it is evident that this tunnel when constructed would have an importance far beyond that of similar works, and in case of its possession would be warmly contested by the belligerents. In addition to the plans for fortifications at the mouths of the tunnel, which were considered necessary, particular attention was given to the soundings in the bed of the Channel. The ultimate success of the undertaking depended upon the continuity of the layer of chalk, and after this had been tested, the Commission, subject to certain reservations, did not hesitate to report favourably upon the project. The Conseil-General des Ponts et Chaussées were thereupon required to give their opinion in the first place, as to whether the circumstances of the cases were sufficient to warrant an official declaration in favour of the public utility of the scheme; and secondly whether it would be expedient to grant the applicants an eventual concession under certain specified conditions.

In a communication between Lord Tenterden and Mr. Farrer, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, dated November 7th, 1874, we find that both the Conseil-General and the Commission were unanimous in opinion that any declaration of public utility should for the present, at any rate, be deferred; and they were equally of opinion that facility should be afforded to the company to carry out certain preliminary works, which, if pronounced sufficient to establish the practicability of the scheme, should entitle them to an eventual concession. The attention of the Board of Trade was called to the proposal for making the concession for ninety-nine years, to date from the time when the submarine railway should be opened for traffic; and further, that no concession should, for a period of thirty years from that time, be granted for the construction of any other submarine railway between the shores of England and France, it being the opinion of the Commission, as well as the Conseil-General, that the amount of protection which it was thus proposed to extend to the company in their projected undertaking against the competition of other parties was only such as might properly be accorded, whilst still keeping in view the principle of discountenancing any scheme which should assume the character of a permanent monopoly. From a subsequent [illegible] by Earl Derby to Lord Lyons [illegible] learn that from informa[illegible] given by the author[illegible] Board of Trade, the notice of a Bill had appe[illegible] Parliament to enable the promoters of the tun[illegible] to acquire lands at St. Margaret's Bay. Th[illegible] therefore arrived when it was desirable that Her Majesty's Government should determine whe[illegible] ought to encourage the undertaking, and if so, u[illegible] conditions. Of the utility of the work in que[illegible] successfully carried out, there was, in the opinio[illegible] Derby, no room for any doubt, and no opposit[illegible] therefore be offered, provided the Government [illegible] asked for any gift, loan, or guarantee. As to the [illegible] probability of the undertaking being completed, [illegible] its probable financial success, the Government w[illegible] offer an opinion on this latter point it was for [illegible] motors to weigh well the consideration of the la[illegible] that will be required for this work, and of the com[illegible] by sea, as regards the carriage of merchandise, if [illegible] passengers, which must always be expected to exis[illegible]

At this stage of the proceedings it appeared that [illegible] de loi, or draft Bill, was laid before the National A[illegible] by the French Government, and upon the 5th F[illegible] 1875, a Commission of fifteen members, all believe[illegible] favourable to the tunnel scheme, was formed to [illegible] the execution of the project. For the purpose, th[illegible] of arriving at an understanding with the French [illegible] ment upon the relative position of the two countrie[illegible] reference both to the inception and the conduct[illegible] enterprise, a proposal was made by the Board of T[illegible] and communicated to the Duc Decazes, having [illegible] object he establishment of a small joint com[illegible] composed of the representatives of both nations[illegible] necessity for such was apparent, since many po[illegible] difficulty might arise, not only between one or the [illegible] Government and the promoters of the undertaking, bu[illegible] between the two Governments themselves, if no agre[illegible] were entered into and no means of solving questions [illegible] provided beforehand. This proposal was most co[illegible] received by the French Government, who urged [illegible] should be adopted immediately, so that no delay shou[illegible] either in the formation of the committee or in the c[illegible] of either of the Bills before the separate legislatures [illegible] gentlemen, M. M. Kleitz, Gavard, and de Lapparen[illegible] named to represent the interests of France, and on[illegible] of England, Messrs. Wade, Kennedy, and Capt. Tyl[illegible] named, and the place of meeting was fixed in L[illegible] whilst a short despatch from Lord Lyons, dated [illegible] 6th, 1875, announced the proclamation, by the P[illegible] of the Republic, of the law sanctioning the su[illegible] railway between France and England.

PICKINGS FROM THE "PUNCH."

DEGREES FOR WOMEN.—Fair, fairer, fairest.

CONCLUSION OF A CHEESEMONGER.—Mite is rig[illegible]

GEESE THAT WILL NEVER SAVE THEIR CAPITAL.—[illegible] Bondholders.

WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM THEATRE (Progra[illegible] Overture: Tancredi. Fish out of Water. Seeking [illegible] Whitebait at Greenwich.

PLURAL AND SINGULAR.

Ireland has Home Rulers. When the Mem[illegible] Hackney is installed at the War Office, England w[illegible] a Holms Ruler.

TURKEY PIE.

Austria (blandly). "Won't you join us?"

Britannia (reluctantly). "Well—Really—"

"I suppose I must. Good gracious! What w[illegible] have said!!"

RECRIMINATION.

Inhabitant of Uist. "I say, they'll no pe speaking fa-ar petter English in Uist than in Styornaway."

Laas of the Lewis. "Put in Styornaway they'll not pe caa-in' Fush 'Feesh,' whatefer!"

QUITE IN THEIR LINE.

The question has been asked why Mr. Holms selected Sheffield as the place for his first speech on Army Reform. He knew the people of that busy manufacturing town must take a deep interest in rank and file.

TOPICS FOR MY TRILOGY.

(Offered by Sir W. V——H——, M.P., to his constituents at Oxford.)

1. Suet.
2. Sewage.
3. Soft-sawder.

TOLERANCE.

The Parson's Daughter. "I'm glad to hear that you don't object to a few candles being placed on the altar these dark evenings, Mrs. Brown!"

The Sextoness. "Bless you, Miss, I see they wasn't Roman candles—only composites!"

ON OPPOSITE SIDES.

Mr. *Punch*, the general *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, being asked his opinion of the present Ladies' dress, with his usual taste and readiness replied, "I highly approve the present fashion, comprehending as it does the highest graces of two of the most distinguished types of female beauty—modelled in front on the Venus de' Medici, behind, on the Venus de Hottentot!"

SIC VOS NON VOBIS MELLIFICATIS, APES!

How doth the little Spelling Bee
Test orthographic power,
And work an expensive spell of grammarye
Out of each platform-flower!

But Bees that buzz about agree
That 'tis a shocking sight
When Ladies of good family
Take shots, and don't shoot right.

BRUTES IN AND OUT OF BOOTS.

"Police Constable, 22 C, said that, while on duty on Monday night in Crown Street, he saw the prisoner knock a woman down, kick her, and jump on her body. It was elicited by the Magistrate that the prisoner had no boots on; and the Magistrate said, 'had the prisoner worn boots at the time, he would have sent him to prison for three months, instead of, as he did, for two months.'"—*The Times*, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

So, now the rough knows the tariff. To jumping on a woman, with boots on, three months. To jumping on a woman without boots, two months. No doubt, by a parity of reasoning, the amusement might be indulged in in slippers for a month; and in bare feet for a week!

WHAT OUR WALTZING IS COMING TO.

Distinguished Foreigner. "Voulez-vous me faire l'honneur de danser cette valse avec moi, Mesos Matilde?"

Miss Matilda (an accomplished waltzer). "Avec plaisecr, Monsieur. Quelle est voter Forme—le 'Lurch de Liverpool,' le 'Dip de Boston,' ou le 'Kick de Ratcliffe Highway?'"

[We have feebly tried to represent the "Ratcliffe Highway Kick," which at present is only danced in the very best society, and confers a great air of distinction on the performers.]

A GOOD HEARING FOR MASTER.

(Honoured Guest at big Country-house is invited by affable Butler to walk through the cellars. After passing bins innumerable of choicest vintages, they came to a cask marked "Whisky.")

Guest. "Ah! ha! So you've been laying in the fashionable drink. I see! The doctors are all mad about it."

Affable Butler. "Yezzir—less hacid, they say, in good Malt Wisky than in any form of Alco'ol. I've took to it myself. In fact, I may say I've quite given up champagnes, clarets, burgundies, and 'cocks!'"

SCHOLASTIC INTELLIGENCE.

O, I say *Punch*, old fellow, here's a jolly bit of news:—"Fairs, who is pronounced to be incomparably the best racquet-player of the day, has been appointed master of that art at Eton."

So you see that racquet play now ranks among the Arts, and Fairs may style himself M.A like any other Eton master. I wonder now if other public schools will follow in the fashion. Harrow ought to start a Master of the noble Art of Cricket, and Rugby might set up a Master of the Art of Football. Degrees might be conferred for prowess in such Arts; and the initials M.A.H. and M.A.F.G might distinguish men proficient in the Art of Hockey or in that of Fly-the-Garter. TOMMY.

THE SNOB'S PROGRESS

MR. PUNCH now-a-days has rarely reason to complain of the treatment he receives at the hands of his contemporaries. Years ago his articles used to be pirated in the most unceremonious manner, but since the century has certainly come to its second half the mantle name of Punch has usually been attached to the good things extracted and reprinted from his immortal columns. This being the case, it is a little annoying to find a highly respectable newspaper publishing a letter which was evidently intended for the *London Charivari*. "Siste Viator" writes as follows:—

"An ordinary train is timed to leave the Great Western Station, Oxford, at 4-35 P.M. for the branch line to Witney and Fairford—worked by the Great Western Railway Company with their accustomed punctuality and regard for the convenience of their passengers. (N. B.—This is fair testimony, and not 'wrote sarkastickle.') On Saturday, the 15th inst., this train was unusually full. The time for starting arrived but there was no departure. After a ten minutes' pause, passengers began to be restive, and inquiry to be made; and a little pressure elicited the fact that we were 'waiting for the Hon. Mr.——,' who had telegraphed to the Station Master to keep the train for him. It further appeared that the 'honourable' traveller expected to arrive at the London and North-Western Station at Oxford five minutes after the Great Western train by which he desired to travel should have left that station; and, as the two stations are some five minutes' walk apart, a compliance with this request must involve a delay of about ten minutes, and did in fact detain the train for twenty minutes precisely. While this information was being obtained, the Great Western Station Master prudently remained in ambush, leaving his subordinates to encounter angry reproaches. But it seemed to be clearly understood that this twenty minutes' detention occurred to oblige a single intending passenger, and not by the authority of the Superintendent of the line."

Is not this delicious? And yet this excellent story appears in these columns at second hand. The selfish impertinence of "the Hon. Mr.——" and the fawning servility of "the official in ambush," are equally ludicrous. It is strange so capital an anecdote should appear in a paper usually devoted to pure serious matter. *Mr. Punch* knows that the story cannot be true, because time and Arabia, like CODY, wait for no man. And yet the tale is related with a curious affectation of veracity. What shall *Mr. Punch* say? Why, this: that if the story is true, it really is his duty to call the attention of the Great Western Directors to the conduct of their provincial Station Master, and to declare the selfish ill-bred, "lowform" traveller to be none other than that anything but mythical personage "the Hon. Mr. Snob."

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